

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
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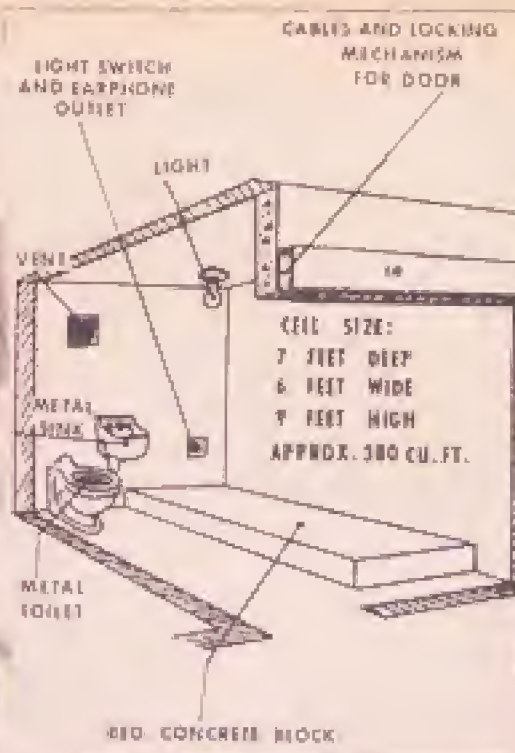
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Garry Opening Statement At S.Q. 6 Trial

"GEORGE JACKSON SET UP, INHUMAN CONDITIONS SPARKED SAN QUENTIN DEATHS"



The diagram above is a description of the inhumane environment of an Adjustment Center cell. In his opening statements, famed attorney Charles Garry, defending Johnny Spain, asserted that an intricate plot to assassinate George Jackson, in addition to these inhumane conditions, was the true cause of the death of George Jackson and five others on August 21, 1971.

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Asserting the existence of a vast and long established plot to set up and assassinate author/revolutionary George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, and "conspired" 100 inhumane conditions within the Adjustment Center (AC) were the true underlying causes for the August 21, 1971, death of Jackson and five others, famed San Francisco attorney Charles R. Garry eloquently defended Brother Johnny Larry Spain last week, leading off the defense team's opening statements in the San Quentin 6 trial here at the Marin County Civic Center.

Elated from Garry's opening remarks, his normally resonant voice occasionally raised when trying to educate the jury to a significant point, the central issues in the defense of Brother Spain, just turned 26 and a member of the Black Panther Party, will be:

"That, using as a basis his successful defense of Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton, attorney Garry intends to defend Johnny Spain on the grounds of 'unpaired consciousness.'"

Under this defense, Garry will spotlight the horrors of prison life, particularly in San Quentin's Adjustment Center, which arranges and dehumanize the brothers confined there past the point of "latent with malice aforethought."

Commenting on the state's bogus conspiracy theory - forwarded by District Attorney Jerry Herman over the course of two and one-half days of sensationalized innuendos, half-truths and outright lies-Garry said at one point:

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Editorial

NACOGDOCHES, U.S.A.?

This issue of THE BLACK PANTHER contains the second in a series of articles on the small, east Texas town of Nacogdoches, in which a continuing pattern of violent, murderous harassment and intimidation by the police, judicial and penal arms of the White Texas power structure is daily being inflamed upon the Black population.

We are indebted to a courageous brother, Arthur Weaver, head of the local Nacogdoches NAACP, for the loads of documented evidence that makes this series possible. Brother Weaver tells us that he has sent copies of these documents to many organizations and influential persons, accompanied by appeals for exposure and help in defense of the Black population of Nacogdoches, to little avail.

THE BLACK PANTHER believes that what is happening in Nacogdoches represents a resurgence of racist violence against Black people in this country as a prelude to preparing the White majority population to support aggressive war against the people of the African continent.

We believe that what is happening in Nacogdoches is not an isolated thing, but rather is increasingly happening in small towns and rural areas throughout this country. The refusal of the police, courts and civic leadership of Taft, California, to arrest, indict or even slap on the wrists the known, allegedly "White hoodlum" Ku Klux Klan element that led the attack on Taft's entire Black population of 15, forcing them to flee the town in fear for their lives, is part of that pattern.

The re-emergence of the Ku Klux Klan, not only in the South but in "middle America" rural communities throughout this country, together with the bold and aggressive increasing appearance of openly racist Nazi and fascist groups in urban centers, is no accident of circumstance. This also is part of the pattern.

What is happening to the Black population of Nacogdoches and what has happened to the Black population of Taft will happen to us all everywhere unless we raise our united, powerful and determined voices now as we raise our clenched fists, often so pithily, in defense of our survival.



Letters to the Editor

LEGAL APPEALS DENIED

Dear Editors,

Many prisoners here at Pamlico have had legal appeals denied and prisoners returned to them because they have been denied return.

Knowing that the courts are forever looking for loopholes and then find to undermine many of our chances (also as they are) in winning, some of our cases have proclaimed they will accept no more handwritten bills because none of the handwritings can't be clearly read.

Upon hearing this news from the courts, prisoners requested from the administration that typewritten be allowed.

Reply from the warden was in the effect that typewritten was a fraud that prisoners could not so become high on. But by the same token, drugs are passed on the ready.

So we, the prisoners of this camp, call upon the people to help us with our demands to be able to continue our legal fight. Plus we seek legal knowledges as to how we can carry our issue further. Please contact with any and all helpful information.

Clinton Wiggins #2570
P.O. Box 700
Jervis, ME 20744

SCHOOL OFFICIAL FIBED

Dear Comrades,

On Feb. 17, 1975, here in Baltimore, school superintendent Dr. Roland B. Patterson was fired from the Baltimore school system after a long and common fight, by a vote 2 to 1 — just because he didn't scrape and bow in every stupid thing that the city had wanted him to do. I attended one of the school board sessions and believe me it was so one-sided until it actually sick. Just about everybody on the school board had their fingers pointed at Dr. Patterson, including three Uncle Tom Blacks (Walter Scott, Gomer McGee and Howard Marshall), who were considered close friends of the mayor (William Donald Schaefer). Dr. Patterson was a highly educated and dedicated Black educator here in Baltimore, and I found it so sad him get removed from office under such racist pretense because he had the whole Baltimore school system under good control. But here in Baltimore go matter how much a Black man may perform, either he scrapes and bows in the White power structure, or else get the boot. And the worst part about it all is that the town here is 60 per cent Black, and the Black community here is so Black as to not seem to be involved in fighting the White power structure at all. Just if only this city had a Black leader like the Black Minister.

Tony in the Struggle,
Karl A. Coates
2547 Francis St.
Baltimore, ME 21217

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

A.I.M. Proclaims Bicentennial "Year Of Mourning"

On July 4, 1975, the day marked by President Ford to begin a year of U.S. government-sponsored "Bicentennial celebrations," the American Indian Movement (AIM), in a match and ceremony at Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota, honoring Indian war dead, initiated a "Year of Mourning" to draw national and international attention to the plight of this country's Native American people. The announcement of the "Year of Mourning" was made at AIM's Fifth International Convention, held in mid-June in Farmington, New Mexico, the scene of the gross murder of several Native Americans in 1974. Earlier this year AIM directors travelled to Europe, gaining broad support for an international "Boycott of America's Bicentennial." The AIM directors called for a worldwide boycott of tourism and travel to America during the "Year of Mourning," in support of long-neglected and ignored Indian people's rights.

The following is AIM's eloquent position statement on the U.S. Bicentennial, as viewed by the original inhabitants of this land.

Only by bringing to world attention the serious and grave conditions of Native Americans might we be able to halt America's longest war, which has continued for 400 years against the native, sovereign, indigenous, people against our culture and our spiritual way of life, and against our sacred Mother Earth.

The Indian and the Earth are one; we cannot continue to destroy her without destroying ourselves.

Together, we must not tolerate the elimination policy of the last 200 years.

America must not be looking at the past 200 years as a cause for celebration. The entire world must see it as 200 years of shame, and America must bring about a reconciliation, so that the

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ELAINE BROWN IN CHICAGO

"The Black Panther Party Is Not Dead"

On Saturday, July 19, Ms. Elaine Brown, leading member of the Black Panther Party, addressed an audience of over 200 assembled at the PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) organization headquarters in Chicago. Elaine was one of a panel of speakers commenting on the issue of "Watergate-Style Repression," particularly focusing upon the Chicago police cover-up of the ruthless assassination of Illinois state Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in the infamous precinct raid of December 4, 1969. (See article, this page.)

A popular figure with the enthusiastic crowd, Elaine Brown gave an inspired message that day, clearly outlining the historical background of Black Panther Party participation in the late 60s. She explained the significance of the Party's Survival Programs, Fred Hampton's magnificent contributions to those programs and eloquently urged people to realize the power that they have to unite together against the common enemy of all poor and oppressed communities.

Part 1 of Elaine's address follows.

PART 1

"I'm very happy to be here and to have the opportunity to share some of the thoughts I have with you.

"The first thing I'd like to mention, however, is that despite Mr. Palmer's new reportage, the Black Panther Party is certainly not dead. They have done a lot of things to our Party. They have attempted to destroy it, to isolate the Party and to make the issue the Black Panther Party versus the police agencies, as opposed to the people of this country versus the oppressor, the few who keep us under a shackled and slave condition. I think that's the crux of what we have to identify.

We're not talking about simply just the Black Panther Party and whether or not its office is open here or there. The struggle that takes place is not just a struggle between Panthers and police. Because, if we begin to imagine

ELAINE BROWN ANNOUNCES REOPENING OF CHICAGO B.P.P. OFFICE

(Chicago, Ill.) - Speaking here during the course of two days of panel discussions on domestic political repression, particularly emphasizing the 1969 assassinations of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, Elaine Brown, leading member of the Black Panther Party, announced that the Chicago office of the Party will soon be reopened.

Details on the Chicago office reopening, including its location and who the local coordinator will be, should be available in about one month, Ms. Brown disclosed.

Invited to Chicago by the December 4 Committee and the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, Elaine, as usual, proved to be a popular community speaker. Elaine was very warmly received by over 500 enthusiastic Chicagoans at the People's Church at 941 W. Lawrence on Friday, July 18, with a crowd of over 200 attending the panel discussions at



ELAINE BROWN (left), leading member of the Black Panther Party, greeting enthusiastic well-wisher at People's Church in Chicago. FRED HAMPTON was murdered by Chicago police on December 4, 1969.



the PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) headquarters on Saturday, July 19.

(The December 4 Committee is an association of concerned Chicago community groups and

individuals concerned with continuing the investigation of human and civil rights violations involved in the infamous December 4, 1969, precinct raid in which Illinois state Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were assassinated. The group is also active in rallying support for the over \$30 million damage suit filed by the mothers of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, which is scheduled to go to court in November, 1975. The Chicago Committee for Justice works closely with the Intercommunal Survival Committee, a group of progressive Whites who follow the organizing direction of the Black Panther Party.)

Speaking at the PUSH headquarters on Saturday, Elaine said that Fred Hampton was assassinated because he had decided to dedicate his life to educating the community in their rights as human beings, and worked tirelessly to develop programs that would lead the community to understand the power they already have. (See Part 1 of Elaine's speech, this page.)

Describing Fred Hampton as "a young 21-year-old brother who was so beautiful and so decent that it's almost hard to explain the feelings that one had when you talked to or met with him," Elaine, her voice tinged with emotion said, "Fred Hampton was willing to put his life on the line, and more importantly, to live every day of his life in the interests of not Fred Hampton - Fred Hampton's personal family, but for the larger family of human beings - in whom he believed



FALLEN COMRADE

JONATHAN JACKSON

Assassinated

August 7, 1970

On August 7, 1970, Jonathan Jackson entered the Marin County Courthouse in San Rafael, California, where San Quentin Prison inmate James McClain was defending himself against a false charge of assault on a prison guard. Also present in the courtroom were William Christinas and Russell Magee, two inmates serving as witnesses in behalf of McClain.

Jonathan interrupted the court proceedings and passed out weapons to McClain, and Magee. All of them left the courtroom, taking a jury, a judge, and the prosecutor with them to a van waiting outside the courthouse.

Within minutes the van was riddled with bullets from the guns of San Quentin Prison guards and other state agents. When the shooting ended, Jonathan Jackson lay murdered, as did William Christinas, James McClain, and the Marin County judge.

George Jackson said of his brother, "Man-child, Black man-child with a shimmering grin in hand, he was free for a while. I guess that's more than most of us can expect..."

Long live the spirit of Jonathan Jackson!



ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

"George Jackson Set Up"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

...what happened on August 21 was not a conspiracy on the part of the inmates. They did not join a conspiracy, but they joined their own individual institutions that took place at that time.

"That, Johnny Spain is... a person who does not believe in violence, who does not advocate violence who has not participated in violence... and... that it's because of this 10 Point Program and his participation in the Black Panther Party... that he (Johnny) was put into the Adjustment Center... without ever violating any rules or regulations of any prison."

Garry read aloud before the jury of one Black and 11 Whites the 10 Point Program and Platform of the Black Panther Party, his voice reaching a passionate pitch of emphasis and emotion on several occasions during the recital.

"That, 'George Jackson had information that the California Department of Corrections, with all of its power and all of its strength, was out to kill him...'

The plot, Garry charged, entailed the use of informants placed in the AC, threats against other inmates for any participating and guard spying. Garry started the



JOHNNY SPAIN (left), Black Panther Party member and one of the San Quentin Six, and his noted lawyer CHARLES GARRY. Garry is defending Johnny Spain despite death threats.

courtroom when he said, in this connection, that "... Mr. Kressman, one of the dead officers in this case, was packing a .45 (gun) in his hip pocket that afternoon."

"That, '... This prosecution is a selective prosecution... The evidence will show these men were selected because of their strong feelings on racism, their strong belief that the California Department of Corrections is inhuman and is destructive to the very essence of decent humanity and they were selected for an other reason...'

Due to the significant political issues raised by attorney Garry in the course of his opening statement, and the importance of raising the community's collective consciousness to unite and defend Johnny Larry Spain and the members of the San Quentin 6, THE BLACK PANTHER this week begins a serialization of Charles Garry's opening address delivered on Thursday, July 21, and taken from the actual court transcript. Part 1 follows.

CHARLES GARRY'S OPENING STATEMENT - PART I

MR. GARRY: "To the Court please, counsel, and ladies and gentlemen of the jury. It's my duty and responsibility to present to you the opening statement on behalf of Mr. Spain. Mr. Spain has already been identified to you, so I will not take the opportunity to do so again.

"There is one thing that I want to impress upon you, and that is that as far as I am concerned as far as Mr. Spain is concerned, the only thing that we are interested in is the ascertainment of truth. And whatever presentation that I make to you this morning, I promise you one thing, that the truth, the ascertainment of the truth, is the only area that we are interested in.

"I want to start out right from the beginning to talk about Johnny Larry Spain. Who is he? What's his background?

"And the reason that I do that is that you will have some understanding of his background and what he stands for, where he comes from.

"Johnny Larry Spain had his 26th birthday yesterday. He was born in Mississippi from a White mother and a Black father. During the six years that he spent with them, he spent the six years with his mother, the White mother. She was married to a White man, Johnny's real father never did get in to the picture. The biological father never did get in to the picture and to this date, Johnny does not know who his real father is.

MEANS

"During those six years that Johnny lived in Mississippi with the family of his mother and her husband, during those six years Johnny was half-White and half-Black. Johnny, in those six years, did not know that he was half-White and half-Black. He had brothers and sisters; that had one brother older and a sister who was younger than he was, and no one in the family amongst the children could understand why he was constantly being beaten up by the father.

"When I say 'the father,' I'm talking about the husband. No one could understand that Johnny could not understand it. Johnny's biological mother was very concerned, and after the age of six...

MR. HERMAN: "Your Honor, I am going to object at this point. This is an attempt to win sympathy. I don't see what this has to do with the trial of August 1971.

UNSUBTITLED PAGE 10

THIS WEEK IN



BLACK HISTORY

August, 1841

Frederick Douglass, destined to become one of the most eloquent defenders of the principle of equality for all Americans and a stinging advocate of the abolition of slavery and inequality in the United States, was hired as a lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in August, 1841.

August 11, 1868

On August 11, 1868, Thaddeus Stevens died in Washington, D.C. Although a White man Stevens was an exception to the rule and was a staunch defender of Black people's rights. He is regarded as the architect of the radical Reconstruction program under which an adult freedman would have been given a 40-acre lot.

August 9, 1936

The Olympic Games were held in Berlin, Nazi Germany, in August, 1936, before thousands of Germans, including Adolph Hitler. This Olympics was to be the showcase for Hitler's racist theory of White mental and physical superiority. However, Hitler didn't count on a Jesse Owens to smash his Aryan White superiority myth to smithereens. Owens won four gold medals on August 9, 1936.

August 6, 1941

A Black army private and a White military policeman were shot to death on a bus in North Carolina during a fight between Black and White soldiers on August 6, 1941. This was the first of a series of serious racial incidents which would continue throughout World War II.

August 5, 1970

Following almost three years of imprisonment arising from a tented-up murder charge involving the October, 1967, death of a White Oakland, California, policeman, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton was released from the California Penal Colony at San Luis Obispo, on August 5, 1970.

August 7, 1972

Buck Leonard and Josh Gibson, two outstanding stars of the old Negro League, were inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York, on August 7, 1972.

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BLACK WISCONSIN LEGISLATOR DEMANDS DISMISSAL OF WAUPUN PRISON DOCTOR

(Waupun, Wis.) - State Senator Maurice Swan said he would demand the dismissal of Dr. Robert A. Turcott, Waupun State Prison physician, following a meeting with Turcott which was abruptly ended when Turcott became angry about his picture being taken.

Swan, who is Black, was at Waupun investigating charges of prison brutality and violations of human rights stated to him in numerous letters and statements from prisoners, and the construction of soundproof, underground isolation cells called "seminars." (See the June 26, July 11 and August 4, 1973, issues of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

When the photo was taken, Turcott was demonstrating to Swan and Swan's party how he (Turcott) has poked uncooperative patients in the eyes to "shock" them into moving parts of the body he is examining. He claims the procedure doesn't harm the prisoners.

OBSCURE NAMES

The photographer had been taking pictures throughout the meeting with Turcott's permission. As Turcott was demonstrating his technique, the photographer took the picture. Turcott became extremely irate, called the photographer obscene names and telephoned Warden Harmon Gray to warn him of how he (Turcott) had been framed. He also demanded that the film be destroyed. Swan refused.

If the doctor was demonstrating a valid medical technique, Swan said, there was no basis for his objection to the photo.

The interview took place as part of an investigation that Swan is leading.

The investigation also included a tour of the maximum security section at Waupun Prison where Swan talked to the inmate-authorities of volumes of complaints until Swan's office has received.

One of the complaints was lodged against Dr. Turcott by recently released inmate Robert Seward. Seward, a 24-year-old Black man from Milwaukee, suffered injuries from a fall which occurred in January.

Although Seward had been refused by doctors of many ailments, including kidney and bladder infections, the only treat-

ment offered him at Waupun was depressants.

Seward's family was never notified of his health condition by prison authorities, who had taken away Seward's writing privileges. Instead, they were informed of his condition by other inmates.

Brother Seward was placed in isolation because he refused emotional outbursts of people. Out of that period grew any number of organizations. As Flint Taylor, isolation Seward said that Turcott tried to kill him, Turcott held his hand over Brother Seward's mouth and nose, virtually stopping his breathing, and probed his fingers into Brother Seward's eyes until they bled. The threats of the other inmates to notify Seward's family and attorneys forced Turcott to leave Brother Seward's cell. Brother Seward's story was corroborated by other inmates to Swan on his visit.

Turcott denies this and said that doctors at University Hospital in Madison revealed nothing physically wrong with Seward.

Swan blamed some of the problems at Waupun on legislators who see the continued oppressive overcrowded conditions in Wisconsin's penitentiaries as a source of income and jobs for their constituents.



ROBERT SEWARD leaving Waupun State Prison. He is barely able to walk.

ries as a source of income and jobs for their constituents.

Swan said he would return to the prison soon and also join nearby Central State Hospital, where mentally and emotionally ill inmates are taken. He plans to check out allegations that patients are hospitalized at Central State, and that some inmates are dragged into non-resistance or else involuntarily and dumped into the hospital to settle their protests over conditions in the prison.

Milwaukee Rally

Protests Harassment

Of Murder Eyewitness

(Milwaukee, Wis.) - A rally attended by over 150 angry Black and poor people was held here on July 17, to protest the harassment and threatened filing of perjury charges against a Black woman who was an eyewitness to the murder of a 16-year-old Black youth by a White policeman last Christmas Eve.

The protesters - including representatives from such community organizations as the United Black Community Council, the Committee To Fight Police Oppression and the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party - marched and chanted in front of Milwaukee's Safety Building where the offices of District Attorney E. Michael McCann are located.

McCann is responsible for the threatened filing of the false perjury charges against Mrs. Ona



Policeman terrorizing Black youth.

Mac Davis. On December 25, 1971, Mrs. Davis saw Patrolman Raymond Marlowe shoot young Jerry Bushmore in the back. Police contend they were chasing several youths suspected of stealing a car and snatching a purse. They claim Jerry was accidentally shot to death when Marlowe and two other policemen slipped in the snow following a struggle in the backyard of a friend of Mrs. Davis. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 11, 1973.)

Immediately following the incident, police and legal authorities began harassing Mrs. Davis, trying to discredit her standing testimony that Officer Marlowe

New York Police Intelligence Unit Denounced By Judge

(New York, N.Y.) - Because of a "broad and penetrating" secret infiltration that violated the Constitutional liberties of the people of New York's Lower East Side for over two years, acting Supreme Court Justice Peter J. McQuillan denounced a special New York police unit, termed the Bureau of Special Services (BOSS).

This sweeping denunciation came as Justice McQuillan granted a defense motion to dismiss a two-year-old indictment against Robert Steele Collier, for allegedly being part of a weapons' ring. Previously, in 1971, Collier had been acquitted with 12 others in the "Panther 13" case where 13 Black Panther Party members (at that time) were accused of conspiring to torch police stations and other public buildings and places.

In an attempt to bring an indictment against Collier, a BOSS detective named Oswald Lopez infiltrated the Lower East Side where Collier lives. During this infiltration he made duplicate keys of an apartment and community offices where Collier lived and worked and forwarded them to BOSS officials.

The detective also searched apartments of certain people, occasionally confiscated photographs and papers, and even secretly took samples out of Collier's typewriter. This was done, it is claimed, outside the guidelines set up by Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy for police intelligence operations.

Justice McQuillan stated that he was appalled and "frightened" by the actions and that in his opinion the police went "too far" in this case.

PEOPLE'S VICTORY IN DALLAS: B.P.P. CHAPTER WINS RENT-FREE OFFICE SPACE

(Dallas, Texas) - A rent-free facility, which will house the Intercommunal Survival Center, has recently been granted to the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, culminating over two years of serious and dedicated work by the Dallas Chapter in the 95 per cent Black George Loving section of the West Dallas Housing Projects.

The movement to obtain the facility began in January, when a request for the space was presented to the executive director of the Dallas Housing Authority, the agency that controls all public housing in Dallas.

The director instructed the Dallas Chapter to call a tenants' meeting so the tenants could voice their approval or disapproval of the project.

When the meeting was held, the response was overwhelmingly in favor of the plan. After that, a series of meetings was held with Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, finally demanding that the issue go before a full board meeting of the Housing Authority.

200 TENANTS

On July 15, 1975, the board of directors of the Dallas Housing Authority held their board meeting, and over 200 tenants from the George Loving projects attended to support the request made by the BPP Dallas Chapter.

Initially the board agreed to grant the request with certain restrictions. Fred Bell spoke out against these restrictions, which had not been applied to other groups. He said, "We are community based, and if a double standard is to be applied, we should be given priority or preferential treatment."

Others present at the meeting spoke out for equal treatment, and subsequently an amended resolution was passed granting the Black Panther Party the exact same deal, along with the community that requested.

At this same meeting the board allocated funds for systematic pest control and containerized garbage pickup. Both of the demands were the result of the "Party's" Free Pest Control Program which has been operating for over a year in the projects.

The site that was allocated for the Intercommunal Survival Center is a very large office space owned by the Welfare Department. The Center will be located after the Community Institute



The People's Free Pest Control Program in operation in the George Loving section of the West Dallas Housing Projects.

Center in Oakland, California, and will feature services that will include free Sickle Cell Anemia testing, pest control, referral and information services, free legal aid, consultant and veterans' counseling, along with programs for senior citizens and youth. In addition, the Center will be active in organizing various cooperatives.

In order to keep and maintain this Center, the Dallas Chapter organized a donation drive along with a fund-raising marathon in conjunction with KNOX and KJLH radio stations, the only two Black-orientated stations in the area.

Members of the Black Panther Party and KNOX disc jockeys stood out on a busy corner in

South Dallas from noon to 6 p.m. on Saturday, July 12, 1975, to give the community the opportunity to donate to community welfare programs. This event was a success and plans are being made to repeat this once a month.

However, at the day's end the Dallas Police Department managed to disrupt this highly productive and creative affair by arresting Fred Bell and charging him with soliciting in the streets. Since it is perfectly lawful to solicit in such a manner, this action was viewed as another attempt to hinder with and stop the Black Panther Party and the Black community's efforts to secure badly needed resources to carry forward their very important free programs.

OUR HEALTH



Emphysema

CONCLUSION

A doctor's main concern in treating emphysema — trouble with breathing — is to make the patient's breathing easier. Many things can be done to help. First of all, he will urge the patient who is a smoker to stop smoking. He will help the patient try to avoid polluted air.

Clearing the air passages of accumulated fluid — mucus (phlegm)—that clogs them is also very helpful. Whether caused by infections or chronic bronchitis or emphysema itself, clogged passages add to the patient's breathing trouble. He or she may have no uncomfortable cough besides.

By drinking more water, the patient can help to loosen mucus in the passages. It will then be easier to cough up. Making sure that the room air he breathes is normally humid is good. If needed, fluid can be breathed in as a mist, with the help of a machine. This may be just water, or it may include a medicine that breaks up thick mucus.

Learning to cough productively — to bring up mucus and get rid of it — is a part of the patient's treatment. Coughing of that kind is beneficial, rather than a nuisance. "Postural drainage" can help also. Postural drainage involves putting into body positions that cause mucus to flow out of the air passages.

Since polluted air makes breathing problems worse — and may have been part of their cause in the first place — it may help a patient if he or she can escape from the worst of such pollution. The problem is that most poor people cannot afford to do this as well as the fact that air pollution is spreading rapidly everywhere. It is not easy to find a place free of it.

An emphysema sufferer who stops smoking will almost always see immediate improvement in his breathing problem.

There is no way known to repair the lung damage of emphysema once it has occurred. But a patient with the disease can be given treatment, guidance and training to enable him or her to live and breathe more effectively, in spite of the disability.

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Ralph J. Gleason
San Francisco Chronicle

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Police Murder Of Mississippi Black Man

Black Man

(Jackson, Miss.) — The shotgun death of Brother Simons Johnson, on April 29 by police from the Madison County Sheriff's office and the Jackson Police Department has sparked angry protest from community residents here.

According to a press release issued last week by the Citizens Inquiry Committee, the Committee is demanding Justice Department and grand jury action against a White sheriff and a policeman.

Early reports of the killing of the unarmed Black man by a team of fully armed officers created widespread resentment in the Black communities of Jackson and Madison County. In response, a Citizens Inquiry Committee, composed of persons from more than a dozen civil rights-oriented organizations, was set up to investigate the killing.



Uniformed members of the Ku Klux Klan at a cross burning.

The killing occurred at a house in Madison County near the Hinds County line (Jackson is in Hinds County), which was the site of what police have described as a stakeout. The Committee stated it had more of the "appearance of an ambush than an effort to apprehend suspects in the act of a crime."

The Committee's information indicates that the Jackson Police Department, under heavy pressure from merchants' organizations to stop a growing wave of armed robberies, had the name of a particular burglary suspect they

DOCTOR SUPPORTS DEFENSE CHARGE OF JOANNE LITTLE RAPE

(Raleigh, N.C.) — Key testimony supporting the defense in the trial of JoAnne Little came last week from the medical examiner of Beaufort County. Dr. Harry M. Carpenter testified that his examination of the body of Clarence Allgood clearly indicated sexual climax "just prior to or at the time of death."

By AP Wire

Ms. Little, a 21-year-old Black woman, is charged with the August 27, 1974, first degree murder of Allgood, a White guard at Beaufort County Jail where Ms. Little was detained at the time of Allgood's death. Ms. Little insists that she killed Allgood in self-defense as he raped her.

Carpenter, a pathologist, testified that Allgood was undressed from the waist down, except for socks, and that seminal fluid was present on his thigh when Carpenter performed the autopsy an hour after the dead jailer's body was discovered.

Following Carpenter's testimony, Judge Hamilton H. Holgood hastily dismissed one of the

defense's key attorneys, Morris S. Dees, and gave Dees "five minutes to get out of the courtroom."

Dees, a noted White Southern "liberal" lawyer, was accused by the prosecution of attempting to influence a witness' testimony. The witness was a Black woman

named Beverly King, the radio dispatcher and acting matron at Beaufort County Jail during the early morning hours when the murder took place.

In cross-examination of Mrs. King, a prosecution witness, Dees attempted to bring out her earlier statement to the the State

JOANNE LITTLE with Georgia state Senator JULIAN BONN at a recent press conference.



The United Black Workers Need Your Financial Support

The United Black Workers is one of the few progressive Black worker organizations formed out of the 1960s liberation movement's struggles still actively involved and functioning today, still committed to the goal of the united survival of workers and their communities.

The United Black Workers, based at the Ford Motor Company plant in Mahwah, New Jersey, have been severely affected by massive layoffs in the auto industry. Unjust penalties, harassment and firings of UBW members — with no compensation to their families — has incurred legal fees, which along with assistance to UBW workers and families, have seriously drained the organization's resources.

How You Can Help:

1. Send money — a donation you can afford.
2. Organize fundraising for the U.B.W.
 - a. Gate collections
 - b. House parties
 - c. Benefits
 - d. Youth or Hikes
3. Contact your friends, especially those with stores.
4. Take up collections at your meetings and forums.

The United Black Workers will send you, with the following contributions:

- \$25.00 or more — Black Workers Calendar
- \$50.00 or more — Copy of pamphlet "Interview with the United Black Workers"
- \$100.00 or more — Copy of "Detroit: I Do Mind Boggling" written by Dan Gerasim and Martin Luther King about auto workers in Detroit and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers.



If you want more information or if you would like to participate or contribute in any way, please write:

UNITED BLACK WORKERS

P.O. Box 1835 Newark, New Jersey 07101

Bureau of Investigation that on August 27, Allgood had asked Mrs. King if all the deputies had gone home for the night. Mrs. King, however, under cross-examination testified that Allgood "continually" asked her that same question each night. The defense contends that Allgood's plan to sexually attack JoAnne Little motivated him to ask about the presence of the night deputies.

During a lunch break, Dees admitted talking with Mrs. King but denied that he had tried to influence her testimony. The defense has appealed Judge Holgood's decision severing Dees from the case.

The prosecution has tacitly portrayed JoAnne Little as a Black woman of ill repute in a deliberate attempt to support its charge that she seduced Allgood into her cell in order to kill him and escape. The establishment media has largely sensationalized the case, giving low key or no attention to the difficult life JoAnne Little has had as a Black woman trying to survive in the South.

"I grew up in the slums," JoAnne says about her early life in Washington, North Carolina, a small community on the Pamlico River. The oldest of nine children.

CONTINUATION PAGE 11

"DOUBLE CHAINS" A Call To Action To Transform America's Prisons

By Bill Brent

During his five years in forced exile in Cuba where he is one of the most respected Black Americans in residence, Bill Brent, the author of this account in a series of his in-depth examination of U.S. penitentiaries, knows well the inhumane treatment accorded this country's growing inmate population. Having spent a total of 12 years in some of the worst U.S. prison dungeons, Brother Brent is presently about to graduate from the University of Havana with a degree in language arts and is active in a number of people's organizations in Cuba.

"Double Chains," a perceptive analysis of the U.S. penal system, links America's prisons directly with its flourishing capitalist economy. THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to thank the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL), and its political organ, Tricontinental, published in Havana, for making this information available to our readers.

PART 2

New York's is only one of the 52 correctional systems within the United States of America which includes 358 state correctional institutions for adults with a total rated capacity of over 213,000. The average daily population goes beyond 201,000, 94 per cent of the rated capacity.

Thirty-five of these institutions are for women. In some states, one institution serves for both men and women, with separate buildings, of course. In at least two states, the women are sent to neighboring states to be confined because there are no facilities for them within those states where they are convicted. Hawaii and Alaska use the Federal Bureau of Prisons for their female prisoners.

(The Federal Bureau of Prisons is a bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice located in Washington, D.C., and charged with administration of more than 40 federal institutions, prisons and treatment centers in 22 different states and confining over 20,000 individuals.)

Of the 358 institutions, over half of them are classified maximum security institutions. There are approximately 121 medium security institutions, some 143 minimum security institutions



and about 65 mixed security — both minimum and maximum. Some of these institutions do not have a classification. Of the original institutions that are still in use, over 60 of them were opened before the 1900s. Some 26 of these are now more than 100 years old.

The cost of operating 358 state correctional institutions in these 52 jurisdictions totalled \$384,980,518 in 1965 alone. These institutions employ personnel totaling more than 46,000.

They have in their charge more than 200,000 human beings who are forced to live under conditions that can honestly be described as inhuman. They have no voice. They eat when told to eat, sleep when told to sleep, work when told to work and at whatever type of work they are assigned. Visits with their families are a privilege, not a right, granted to them by the prison authorities. They are told that they must conform to prison standards, that they are to be rehabilitated.

Yet it is obvious that prisons in the United States of America are not there for the purpose of rehabilitation. They are there for the purpose of punishment, revenge and to supply the capitalist economic system of the United States of America with an ever-ready, nonemployable work force from which it will occasionally draw and from which it reaps a very high profit.

Not only are the prisons themselves old and decrepit, but the industrial operations used for training purposes are old and archaic. The skills that are taught are very limited and, in most cases, obsolete. When an inmate finishes one of these programs he cannot go out into the streets and compete with people who have special training and special skills.

One of the women's prisons, for example, the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, with an annual \$2.5 million business in its garment factory, which makes uniforms for federal men's prisons and for the Veterans Administration, pays the women inmate workers \$ 19 a day to \$10 a

month for work ranging from yard maintenance to key punch operating.

The California prison authorities' idea of the rehabilitation of women is to turn them into good, obedient domestic servants. Their rehabilitation program begins with such things as vocational laundry, vocational kitchen work, dog grooming and cosmetology, none of which sufficiently prepares these sisters to go back into the streets and successfully compete in the system that sent them to the penitentiary in the first place.

The cost of operating both local and federal correctional services in the United States for the year 1965 — taken from a report made by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency — was \$910,467,104. This does not include construction costs. To emphasize the fact that prisons are big business, that they serve a vital need in the capitalist economy, we take for example the fact that prisons — with an annual industrial budget of over \$11,000,000 — are the 6th largest state-owned industry in the state of California.

From 1952 to 1972, one New Orleans architect firm has designed 28 penal institutions in 17 states at a cost to the taxpayers of \$225,000,000. Their specialty is supermaximum security prisons designed to convince their inhabitants through a restriction-free atmosphere and a sense of freedom that self-reform is possible and that they can be re-oriented to fit into the existing society. At this time they are constructing a new prison in the State of Illinois at a cost to the taxpayer of \$12,000,000.

The public, which has to foot the bill for this and which, at this moment, is aroused and concerned about the structure and subhuman conditions in U.S. prisons, is lulled into complacency by being made to think that these model prisons will solve the problem of prison crimes and rebellion. But they will not solve the problem because the problem goes to the roots of the capitalist system itself.

TO BE CONTINUED

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

C.I.A. Rifled

U.S. Mail

(Washington, D.C.) — Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William F. Colby testified the CIA opened nearly 48,000 letters during its Black mail operation in five cities and had a list of 300 American citizens whose mail was to be watched. Colby said by far the largest and the only long continuing mail opening operation was the one in New York City, which lasted 20 years.

F.B.I.'s School Board Candidate

(Indianapolis, Ind.) — The FBI has confirmed that a 22-year-old student who ran unsuccessfully for election to the Indianapolis School Board was a paid FBI informer at the time. Stephen H. Cooper, the white, 17-year-old son of the school board as a candidate for a front organization of the Young Socialist Alliance with the knowledge and encouragement of the FBI so he could gain prestige with leftist groups.

Integration Of Schools Failing

(Atlanta, Ga.) — John W. Porter, Michigan's superintendent of public instruction, told the NAACP Legal League recently that the goal of integrated education was failing fast under competing social forces. He was quoted as saying that school integration, "is still laudable and I continue to support it, but reality is reality."

Ozone Hazardous To Blacks

(Chicago, Ill.) — High ozone levels destroy red blood cells in certain Black people's bodies, according to Dr. Bertram Cornow, an air pollution expert. Dr. Cornow says a genetic deficiency of a chemical known as GSH causes this red blood cell destruction. He said studies indicate that red blood cells are destroyed after exposure to ozone levels of 1 part per million for two and one-half hours.

"BLACK POWER" CALMS RACIAL UNREST IN DETROIT

\$25,000 Bond Set For White Murderer Of Black Youth

(Detroit, Mich.) - Detroit's Black mayor, Coleman Young, the city's Black policemen, and numerous community organizations have been credited by observers here with preventing serious racial violence following the July 22 murder of an 18-year-old Black youth by a White bar owner.

The youth, Obie Wynn, was shot to death in the back of the

summer of 1967, Mayor Young, the city's first Black mayor, was on the streets immediately after disturbances broke out following Wynn's murder. A former auto worker who knows the ins and outs of Detroit's street life, Young pleaded with the Black community to "cool it" and go home.

One of the first things Mayor Young did immediately following

Wynn's murder was to order Detroit Police Chief Philip G. Tammann to put as many of the city's Black policemen as possible in the area of the disturbances. About 20 per cent of Detroit's 1,500 policemen are Black. The Black policemen, who are known in the community, were able to talk with the residents and maintain calm. However, the presence of the Black policemen did have negative features in so far as any violence that might have erupted would have caused Blacks to fight other Blacks.

ESTABLISHMENT

The establishment media have concentrated on isolated incidents of looting and made references to "loving bands of Black youth," ignoring the major reason for racial unrest in Detroit - the skyrocketing rate of unemployment that has hit the Black community particularly hard. Black youth, the last hired and the first fired, have been forced onto the city's streets with nothing to do, a dangerous situation in a large city like Detroit during a hot summer.



OBIE WYNN 18-yr. whose murder by a White bar owner, ANDREW CHIMARIAN, outraged the Black community of Detroit.



head with a rifle by Andrew Chimarian, 39, the owner of Bob Nelson's Bar and Grill on Detroit's northwest side. Chimarian claimed that three men were tampering with his car in the parking lot outside the bar and that one of the three, allegedly Obie, turned toward Chimarian with an object in his hand.

Chimarian - described by Mayor Young as not the most "beloved" person in the mostly all-Black neighborhood where the bar is located - was charged with second-degree murder. His bail was set at \$25,000 following the Black community's angry protest over Chimarian's release and the original bail of \$500 set by Judge Donald S. Leonard of Detroit Recorder's Court. Judge Leonard called Chimarian back to court following the community protest and raised the bail to \$25,000.

Before the bail was raised, Mayor Young told an angry crowd in front of the bar:

"I'm just as disappointed as the crowd that this man (Chimarian) was released on a murder charge when people who get caught stealing a tire or some thing get stuck in jail."

Speaking to him the Black community told him that Detroit in the

DELLUMS' CORNER

Demands Taft Investigation

(Washington, D.C.) - California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums announced recently that J. Stanley Pottinger, assistant attorney general, Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, has responded to his request for an investigation of recent racial incidents in the city of Taft, California.

In response to Congressman Dellums' request for a thorough investigation, the Department's letter indicated, "This Division has now asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to make a complete investigation of the matter. When the investigative reports are received in full, we shall examine them to determine whether any violations of federal law are indicated. We shall advise you of that decision."

Congressman Dellums stated his encouragement stemming from the response of the Justice Department, but, he said, was annoyed "by their disclosure that two months have passed without receiving an official request for an inquiry on the part of Taft authorities or California state officials."

On July 3, 1975, Congressman Ron Dellums sent letters to California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., state Attorney General Evelle Younger, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, and U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi, requesting a complete and thorough investigation of news accounts that 13 Black college students were literally run out of Taft, California.

As of this date, neither Governor Brown nor Attorney General Younger have responded to Dellums' letter.

Dellums said, in conclusion, that he will keep an active interest in the development of this investigation and that he and his staff will be satisfied only "when the question of the violation of these students' civil rights is unquestionably resolved and Taft authorities can guarantee the safety of all its citizens, regardless of race."

Tom Hayden Demands Arrest

Of Taft, Calif.

Racists

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Calling for the immediate arrest and/or indictment of those responsible for the May 25 attack that drove 13 Black residents out of this southern California oil town, Tom Hayden, progressive candidate for U.S. senator from California, told a press conference here last week that resentment over friendly relationships between Black athletes at Taft College and White coaches was "central" to the incident.

Together with Brother Virtual Murrell, state chairman of the Black Caucus of the California Democratic Council, Ted Fraser of the Community Streetwork Center of San Francisco and a staff attorney, Hayden visited Taft on July 25. Prior to the visit a staff attorney, Joan Anderson, spent several days in Taft gathering community opinion on the attack from the streets, offices and bars. Heather Murrell accompanied Mr. Hayden to the press conference.

On May 25, all of the Black students at Taft Junior College, numbering 13, were run out of



TOM HAYDEN, California candidate for U.S. Senate

town by a mob of threatening Whites following a series of attacks, threats and racist slurs by Whites, which resulted in defensive reactions by Blacks.

Hayden told the press conference he had discovered that those who led the May 25 attack, referred to by the town's leaders as "a bunch of hoodlums," are CHRISTIAN LEADERS.

INHUMAN CONDITIONS OF ALABAMA PRISONS INVESTIGATED

"George Jackson Set Up"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

THE COURT: "It's hard to assess that question. As you know, Mr. Garry's statement is not evidence, and how, if at all, all of this material will ever become admissible into evidence is difficult to speculate upon at this stage of the game. Perhaps something of an initial remark on the nature of a defendant's situation is not out of the ordinary, but if you plan to go into this in a protracted sort of way, Mr. Garry, perhaps some offer of proof should be made by you out of the presence of the jury."

MR. GARRY: "Very well, your Honor, I'll make an offer of proof."

THE COURT: "All right."

MR. GARRY: "I don't intend to go into it extensively. I am leaving Mississippi now. I did not interrupt counsel in any of his two-and-a-half days —"

THE COURT: "That doesn't make any difference as you are all well aware."

"All right, do you want to make an offer of proof out of the presence of the jury? I will permit that."

"I will ask them to withdraw from the courtroom for that purpose."

MR. GARRY: "Very well."

THE COURT: "Folks, if you will kindly withdraw for a moment. You are ordered not to discuss the case or permit anyone to discuss it with you."

THE COURT: "All right, let the record show that the jury has withdrawn from the courtroom."

"I think that the prosecutor's remark is well taken. I can't foresee what the evidence will be, but it does seem to me that that's quite a ways from anything that would be relevant or material."

"But, if you can suggest to me how it might become so —"

OPENING STATEMENT

MR. GARRY: "I'll be very happy to do so. But before I do so, I'm going to object that the beginning of my opening statement has been interrupted and my train of thought has been interrupted to a point that I think the opening statement's value is being lessened."

"Now, with that objection, I will go into why I think this is fundamental."

"As your Honor knows, this case is going to have psychiatric testimony. We are going to have psychologists, sociologists of every kind and respect. Mr. Spain right now is being examined by a psychiatrist, whom your Honor made the order. It's necessary —"

THE COURT: "Pardon me, I didn't make that order. You never presented it."

MR. GARRY: "Well, you made an oral order. A psychiatrist has already visited him for two hours and the next visit is going to be on the 6th of August."

"It's necessary, because from every study that I have been able to undertake, the first six years of a child's life is the formative period of a child's life, and what happens to that child during those six years' period has a solid effect on the rest of that child's life."

"What Johnny Spain went through in the first six years of his life has an indelible effect on the rest of his entire life."

"Now, I do not intend to go into much detail, except the prosecution in this case said that the writings of these defendants are going to be used in this particular case. I intend to show the background of Johnny Spain from where he came from, what he has gone through, and where he is going, and what his state of mind is in relationship to the entire complex problems of conspiracy and all of the other things that are involved in this case."

EVIDENCE

"I intend to weave in, as evidence in this case, Johnny Spain, a person who does not believe in violence, who does not advocate violence, who has never participated in violence—except the time that he was convicted of the murder business that I have already told the jury about in the voir dire process—and I intend to show that he became a member of the Black Panther Party in 1970, in October of 1970."

"I intend to present evidence as to what the Black Panther Party stands for in their 10 Point Program, which is a very short presentation."

"And I intend to show that it's because of this 10 Point Program and his participation in the Black Panther Party and his political development, that for no other reason than that, that he was put into the Adjustment Center and Soladai, and he's been in the Adjustment Center ever since without ever violating any rules or regulations of any prison."

Those are the things that I intend to present."

TO BE CONTINUED

(Montgomery, Ala.) — Conditions such as overcrowding, inadequate care, and exposure to physical violence, which exist in the Alabama prison system, are being investigated in federal District Court in Mobile.

Promising Judge W. Howard Hand is holding a hearing to determine if the conditions of living in Alabama prisons deprive inmates of their Constitutional rights. According to *The New York Times*, the hearing follows by five days the resignation of the state prison commissioner, L.B. Sullivan.

The departing Sullivan said he had been "unable to do many things I feel could and should be done to improve Alabama's penal system." He also acknowledged failure in his effort to get the legislature to appropriate more money to run the prisons.

Indeed the problems seem to revolve around, as Alabama Attorney General William J. Bayley put it, "some cold, hard cash." The day of Sullivan's resignation Bayley warned Alabama's legislature that if it didn't come up with the money in 20 days, the state would face a federal takeover of its correctional system.

Bayley said about a dozen federal suits were pending, in one form or another, asserting denial of Constitutional rights to prisoners. He said the most significant suit is one filed by Robert G. McCary, an inmate at the state's largest prison complex near Mobile.

McCary charged that prisoners were subject to homosexual and other violent attacks, and that "prison authorities condone many such practices." He charged overcrowding, the censoring of mail and the improper administration of internal prison disciplinary procedures, such as isolation without hearings.

Earlier, Governor George C. Wallace — who favors "publicly" more money for prisons but disagrees with legislative leaders on sources of the money — said he feared the prison system might wind up under the same kind of court order now covering the state's mental institutions.

Such a decision, Wallace said, would be "catastrophic." He said that if a federal judge could appoint himself, "maybe he could then start running, too."

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NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS: RACIAL VIOLENCE "A RELIC OF THE PAST"

Nacogdoches, Texas, is a southeastern Texas town whose population of 22,000 is 47 per cent Black. The Black community of Nacogdoches today is suffering brutality, harassment and discrimination from the White vigilantes of the town's police force and other White racists described by one Southern newspaper as "a relic of the past."

The following is Part 2 in a series of articles on Nacogdoches, Texas, a series which THE BLACK PANTHER hopes will move the proper governmental authorities to bring to an end to the racial injustices against the Black population of the town whose pleas for help have too long been ignored by the power structure of the state of Texas and the federal government. We wish to thank Brother Arthur Wearer, president of the Nacogdoches Branch of the NAACP, for his courage in providing us with the extensive documentation which is making this series possible.

PART 2

(Nacogdoches, Tex.) - South-eastern Texas has a long, violent history of murder and brutality of

Black people by White racists. In 1970, a Black woman, who was then 50, said that in the 1870s a White man shot and killed her brother-in-law through a window and then told the community that the Black woman's husband killed the White man's brother-in-law. About 500 armed White



men came to the Black woman's house, kidnapped her husband and shot him over 50 times. Later, the White vigilantes found out that they had killed the wrong man. About 1910 a White man sold a beauty buggy and a horse to a

Black woman's house, kidnapped her husband and shot him over 50 times.

Later, the White vigilantes found out that they had killed the wrong man.

About 1910 a White man sold a beauty buggy and a horse to a

Documents Confirm Chicago Police Spy Charges

(Chicago, Ill.) - Chicago police spying has been confirmed according to documents the city of Chicago has filed in U.S. District Court. Several lawyers, a Black former alderman and a number of religious and social action groups, including the Black Panther Party, were targets of police spying.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the Alliance to End Repression have filed a civil rights suit accusing the police of harassment and violations of rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. According to an article printed in the Chicago Daily News, although the police admitted various spy activities, they denied engaging in any electronic surveillance or buggeries.

SPY ACTIVITIES

Spy activities acknowledged in the documents include identification of leaders of various groups, collecting membership lists and determining the sources of financial support for organizations and individuals.

In defense of the spy activity, the police used a version of the standard excuse offered to justify police overindulgence, saying, "At all relevant times (the police) were acting to preserve and protect the peace and order of the community and to promote the general public health, safety and welfare."

The suit asks the court to order the police to stop their harassment, desert its violating the civil rights of persons and groups involved, and to award \$400,000 in damages.

Fired Workers Demand Oakland School Board Return Jobs

(Oakland, Calif.) - Backed by the strong support of the local branch of the NAACP, close to 100 fired public school employees demanded the return of their jobs last week, charging district administrators with "unfair treatment" and racial discrimination.

Making the demands before the Oakland School Board last Tuesday, were representatives of 85 former school employees who were fired earlier this year through the federally-funded CETA (Concentrated Employment and Training Act) program.

Also in attendance, supporting the fired workers - the majority of whom are Black and maintained jobs as custodians or maintenance helpers - were Alphonse Galloway, the executive director of the Oakland NAACP branch and Christopher Wilson, the NAACP's able attorney.

Lending widespread support of the fired workers, Brother Galloway demanded to know how the remaining CETA inmates were being used, since all 85 positions were funded for a period through December, 1975.

Galloway also accused the district officials of bad faith for promising the fired personnel

jobs for one year and then laying off the workers after less than six months of employment.

Wilson, who is White, charged that the school board was insensitive to the skyrocketing unemployment problem in Oakland, which is over 13 per cent for the city and at least double that in the Black and oppressed communities of East and West Oakland.

"Rather than attacking the unemployment problem in the city of Oakland," Wilson disclosed, the district officials were shifting the federal funds to pay

for teacher's salaries, a clear violation of the intention of Congress when it mandated the CETA program into law.

Like Brother Galloway, Wilson also deplored the fact that the district engaged in its promise to employ the 85 workers for one full year.

Other speakers before the Board accused the district officials of racism against Black and minority workers and with blatant favoritism in deciding which CETA workers would be selected to keep their jobs and which would be fired.

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As a bonus to readers who renew their subscription to THE BLACK PANTHER, for a limited time only we're offering FREE a copy of the Fall '74 issue of the COEVOLUTION QUARTERLY, guest edited by the Black Panther Party.

This informative magazine describes, in detail, the many Survival Programs to which your subscription contributes. Writings by Huey P. Newton, Elaine Brown, George Jackson, Ericka Huggins and David Du Bois are also featured.

BLACK G.I. WINS HONORABLE DISCHARGE

(Heidelberg, West Germany) — Brother Clarence Murphy was recommended for an honorable discharge at his Chapter 13 discharge hearing, on June 16, 1978. The recommendation came after a vigorous effort was waged by Clarence and his defense attorney to fight the brass' attempt to impose a less-than-honorable discharge on Brother Murphy.

Murphy, a 26-year-old Black man, joined the U.S. Army in 1971, when the army was desperate for men. Murphy's test scores were low, so the recruiter padded the scores, and Murphy was off to Airborne school.



Black soldier passing time in a bunker.

By April, 1975, Brother Murphy had two Article 15 disciplinary charges, one for a misunderstanding about his checking account, and the second for going to the snack bar, which was restricted by the first Article 15.

As part of the punishment for the Article 15s, he was busted to E-1 rank.

Finally, Clarence was put up for a Chapter 13 for apathy. (Chapter 13 relates to an Army regulation for less-than-honorable discharges.) He tried to get a rehabilitative transfer to an honorable discharge. His requests were rejected and the brass decided to push for a general discharge for unsuitability.

The Chapter 13 hearing lasted two days. The brass had 12 witnesses but were unable to make a case.

Clarence took the stand and talked about how he had enlisted in the Army to get an education. In the four years that he had been in the Army, he had never had the chance to go to school until he came to Germany, he said. He asked to be retained in the Army and transferred back to the 82nd Airborne Division.

This is but another example of how the Army uses Black and other poor people as bullet sponges, but now that there is high unemployment, and Black and poor people want to stay in the military to have a job and further their education, the Army's response is to Chapter 13 them, oftentimes with less than honorable discharges. But since Clarence refused to be kicked out without a fight, the brass' plan backfired.

The above article is reprinted from the July, 1978, issue of *Fight Back*, Heidelberg, West Germany.

Milwaukee Rally Protests Harassment

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

took deliberate aim and shot Brookshire in the back. At the inquest into the murder held three months ago, Mrs. Davis was the only witness to adhere to her original story. Marlowe was declared "negligent" but not criminally so in Brookshire's death. After the inquest, District Attorney McCann threatened to charge Mrs. Davis with perjury and is still holding these possible charges over her head.

Mrs. Davis' home has been set on fire several times as has a motel room she and her grandchildren rented to escape possible danger. She has also been the victim of threatening phone calls, the *Milwaukee Courier* reports.

However, the worst injustice done to her is that the state of Wisconsin has taken custody of her grandchildren, claiming that she can only get them back when she has been cleared of the perjury charges.

When Mrs. Davis wrote the district attorney's office demanding that either she be charged or McCann stop threatening her with the charges, she was sent the following reply from Deputy District Attorney Michael Ash, a clear attempt by the district

attorney's office to stall on the matter:

"... Fair and just decisions in such matters require single information and opportunity for reflection. It is to no one's interest to make decisions on the issuance of criminal charges too hastily. . . I assure you that there is no deliberate effort being made to 'hold the charges over your head.' On the other hand, there is an effort being made to be certain that all the necessary information is at hand before acting one way or another. . ."

The United Black Community Council, the Committee To Fight Police Repression and the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party are demanding that all charges be dropped from Mrs. Davis' record "for good"; that Officer Marlowe be removed from his post and jailed for the murder of Jerry Brookshire; and that all police harassment and murder of the people be ended.

Doctor Supports Defense Charge

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

son, she dropped out of school at age 16 and was sent by her mother to live in Philadelphia where her mother hoped JoAnne would have more opportunities than in Washington, North Carolina.

JoAnne attended high school in Philadelphia and returned home to graduate. However, school officials told her that she would have to continue school for another year. Discouraged, she quit, took jobs as a waitress, a cook, and a sheet rock finisher.

As so often happens to Black people, particularly Black women who struggle to make ends meet against the obstacles of racism and sexism, JoAnne began illegal attempts to secure material needs. In 1973, she was charged with possession of stolen property but was not prosecuted. In January, 1974, she was charged with shoplifting, but the case was dismissed. Shortly afterwards, JoAnne and her brother were charged with breaking and entering, receiving stolen goods and larceny.

It was while awaiting appeal to Blount County Jail on the seven to 10-year sentence for the breaking and entering charges that JoAnne killed Aliquod. She had been in jail for 81 days, lacking the funds to hire an attorney.

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is an independent citizens' group concerned about the systematic and widespread violation of the civil liberties of minority and political groups such as the Black Panther Party by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. We insist that the Congressional Committees investigating the IRS, FBI, and CIA expose these violations fully.

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Survival
Through Unity

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Growing"

By Huey P. Newton

The conclusion of "Growing" from Revolutionary Suicide by Huey P. Newton, chief theoretician and leader of the Black Panther Party, is featured in this issue. Huey tells of how his close friend James Crawford had dreams and aspirations which were destroyed by the oppression he faced.

In the next chapter, "Changing," Huey describes how he was able to survive the same oppression that destroyed the life of his friend, attributing this to the strength and the wisdom he received from his family, particularly his father and his older brother, Melvin.

PART 10

This is pretty much the way things went all during junior high. On the surface, my record was dismal. Yet those years were not significantly different from the adolescence of many Blacks. We went to school and got kicked out. We drifted into patterns of petty delinquency. We were not necessarily criminally inclined, but we were angry. We did not feel that stealing a bottle of wine or "crackling" parking meters was wrong. We were getting back at the people who made us feel small and insignificant in a time when we needed to feel important and hopeful. We struck out at those who trampled our dreams.

James Crawford had his dreams. He dreamed of becoming a great singer. There were days when Melvin and I sat listening for hours while James sang in his beautiful tenor voice. He was also a good cook and dreamed of opening a restaurant. James Crawford was talented, but the educational system and his psychological scars held him back. He never learned to read. To this day he cannot read. His fear of failure was reinforced rather than helped by those charged with his education, and his dreams slipped away. As he became more fearful and frustrated with each passing year, James was finally expelled from school as an "undesirable." Gradually, he sank into alcoholism and has been in and out of state mental hospitals since our school years. His face is scarred where the police beat him.

That is the story of my friend James Crawford, another dream blown to hell.

"Changing"

"The glory of my boyhood years was my father. There was no hint of sexuality in my father's make-up. Just as in youth he had refused to remain a slave, so in all the years of his manhood he declined to be an Uncle Tom. From him we learned and never doubted it, that the Negro was in every way equal to the White man. And we fiercely resolved to prove it."

PAUL HOMERSON, *Here I Stand*



Young girl in the present-day South struggling to read by kerosene lamp.

Hope has always been a scarce commodity in the Black community. Claude Brown, who grew up in Harlem, has written of this in *Mamehdil in the Promised Land*. When he returned to Harlem after an absence of four years, he had a hard time finding many of the friends he had grown up with.

"It seemed as though most of the cuts that we'd come up with just hadn't made it," he says. "Almost everybody was dead or in jail." Many young Black men in our generation can say the same thing: Drugs, oppression, and despair take their toll. Survival is not a simple matter or something to be taken for granted.

EARLY YEARS

When I look back on my early years, I see how lucky I was. Strong and positive influences in my life helped me escape the hopelessness that afflicts so many of my contemporaries. First, there was my father, who gave me a strong sense of pride and self-respect. Second, my brother Melvin awakened in me the desire to learn, and, third, because of him, I began to read. What I discovered in books led me to think, to question, to explore, and finally to redirect my life. Numerous other factors influenced me — my mother and the rest of my family, my experiences on the street, my friends, and even religion in a peculiar way. But these three — and most of all my father — helped me to do it.

When I say that my father was unusual, I mean that he had a dignity and pride seldom seen in Southern Black men. Although many other Black men in the South had a similar strength, they never let it show around Whites. To do so was to take your life in your hands. My father never kept his strength from anybody.

Traditionally, Southern Black women have always had to be careful about how they bring up their sons. Through generations, Black mothers have tried to curb the natural masculine aggressiveness in their young male children, lest this quality bring swift reprisal, or even death, from the White community. My father was never subjected to this pressure, or, if he was, he chose to ignore it. He somehow managed to grow up with all his pride and dignity intact.

As an adult benevolent White man humiliate him or any member of his family; he kept his wife at home, even though Whites in Monroe, Louisiana, felt she should be working in their kitchens, and made that plain to him. He never yielded, always maintaining his mind as a strong protector, and he never hesitated to speak up to a White man. When we children were small, my father entertained us with stories of his encounters with Whites.

He has not been well for the past few years, but even now, as he tells these stories, the old strength surges through him again. None of us realized it then, but those stories were more than simple entertainment; he was teaching us how to be men.

On time in Louisiana he got into an argument with a young White man for whom he was working. The disagreement had to do with some detail about the job, and the White man became angry when my father stood his ground. He told my father that when a colored man disrespected his word, he whipped him. My father replied just as firmly that no man whipped him unless he was a better man, and he doubted that the White man qualified. This shocked the White man, and confused him, so that he backed down by calling my father crazy.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine"

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood amid a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence in street hustler, ghetto-warrior. Murder trial for the death of a policeman. Prison sentence that inspired the militant. The Black Panther. Confrontation. Imprisonment. And last, liberation. Huey P. Newton's autobiography "and most moving scene is a testament to the Black American's pain and glory in the 1970s."

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MOBUTU: A PUPPET TREMBLING WITHOUT THE MASTER PULLING STRINGS

By Mwana we Lumumba

The following is part 3 of a series of articles on the central African country of Zaïre (formerly the Congo), its U.S. puppet president, Mobutu Sese Seko, and the Popular Revolutionary Party (PRP) of the Congo, a group of revolutionary followers of the late Patrice Lumumba, who are waging an armed struggle to free Zaïre from Mobutu's reactionary rule. The series is written by PRP members.

Last May 13, the PRP kidnapped four Whites — three students from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, and a Dutch woman — in Tanzania in order to bring world attention to the reactionary Mobutu regime and the Tanzanian government's repressive treatment of the PRP. The last student (the other two students and the Dutch woman were released earlier) was freed last week following the reported payment of \$40,000 to the PRP by



PATRICE LUMUMBA is shown here addressing his countrymen. JOSEPH MOBUTU (arrow) was a close assistant who was to betray him later.

Stanford University and the families of the kidnapped students.

PART 3

Tanzania's desire to wash its hands of the "Yumbu Affair" is understandable. Its reputation as a progressive state would be seriously compromised by revelations of its turning over a revolutionary to the reactionary Zaïre government. Tanzania would also be forced to admit that Zaïre is not the progressive state — a member of the so-called

the Tanzanian government press presents it as

The Tanzanian government media first described the abductions as the "so-called PRP." Later it stated that the PRP's request for American and Belgium arms did not sound like "the PRP that we know." This was a cheap Mruugushi Ulu which formerly linked Zambia, Tanzania and Obote's Uganda — that attempt to slander the Marxist party by implying that asking for imperialist-made arms

Angola: The Struggle Continues

M.P.L.A. Militant Interviewed

The clamp down of military censorship on information coming out of Angola by the Portuguese increases the danger of full scale civil war, and plays into the hands of those determined to undermine the coming to power of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). Paulo Jorge is a member of the Central Committee of MPLA. The interview, of which this segment is the conclusion, was conducted while he was visiting Guinea-Bissau, and is reprinted from LSM News, published by the Liberation Support Movement.

CONCLUSION

Q: How are you implementing your program in the urban areas, where MPLA could only operate underground during the war? Have you, for example, established Centers for Revolutionary Instruction (CRI) in the "mucungos"?

JORGE: During the war urban political activity was clandestine and we were not able to have meetings with small numbers of people and to spread MPLA's political program through watchtowers and shingara. After 1974 we started legal political activity and were able to openly mobilize and politicize large numbers of people. This political activity has greatly increased since November, 1974, when a big MPLA delegation arrived in Luanda.

We have received great support from the people, and have opened several CRI schools in order to prepare the militants who are supporting MPLA. The majority of people coming to these centers are young men and

women — students, workers and peasants. They learn military tactics and strategy, guerrilla warfare. In the political sphere the militants are taught the political line and program of MPLA — what we intend to build in independent Angola, the dangers presented by imperialist forces, the meaning of independence and democracy, etc.

In addition, we have organized medical training schools and dispensaries. We are mobilizing the people into self-defense units, and organize frequent meetings among the people to explain the position of MPLA and discuss different problems we face.

EXPERIENCED CADRES

Q: Do you have enough experienced cadres to carry out your program? Or do you also rely on people who have come into the struggle more recently, since April 25?

JORGE: We have many experienced cadres, but not enough for the work we intend and need to do. We are continuing the cadres who have been in MPLA for many years and accumulated much political and military experience, with those who have less experience but worked underground in the towns. Thus we are successfully combining old and new militants and sending them to different places to teach our people.

Q: From what groups — in terms of classes and regions — do you receive the most support?

JORGE: MPLA has the support of more or less the entire people of Angola. But we

receive the strongest support from workers, peasants, students and revolutionary intellectuals — especially young people. From different regions and different tribes people are coming to join MPLA. This is the reality in our country.

Q: At MPLA's last conference, held in the Eastern Region, you received your internal structure. Perhaps you could discuss what changes were made?

JORGE: During our conference last September, we analyzed the situation in Angola and reviewed the program and structure of MPLA. We decided to transform MPLA's armed forces into a regular army, the FAPLA — People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. We did this so as to begin constituting a real national army. FAPLA is led by our Major Staff, a group of commanders and political commissars. Within FAPLA there are 100-150 people in a squadron, with three squadrons in each column.

In the political sphere, we now have a Central Committee which includes all people who are leading the movement, and a Political Bureau which serves as an executive of the Central Committee and handles the day-to-day leadership.

Q: What are MPLA's goals for Angola after independence?

JORGE: We intend to build a free country and establish political, diplomatic and economic relations with all peoples in the world. We intend to maintain a non-aligned policy, and to develop our natural resources to serve the needs of the Angolan people and not foreign interests. This is the major aim of our activities.

Q: Would this include nationalization of resources?

JORGE: Nationalization is an integral part of the program and political line of MPLA. But we don't intend to nationalize the monopolies all at

made the PUP a tool of the imperialists. What was not mentioned is that these types of weapons are used by the Mobutu army which as unwittingly — via captured arms — supplied the PUP.

The government newspaper, the *Daily News*, accused the PUP of making the United States bully Tanzania into agreeing to the guerrillas' demands and endangering Tanzania and Zaire's good relations. Again what was not said is most important. The imperialist United States which is allegedly bullying Tanzania to insure the safe release of U.S. students is by far the largest single investor in the mineral rich Zaire. Since 1965, when Mobutu came to power, over one billion dollars has flowed into the country from the United States government, the World Bank, and the United Nations. From 1970, the time of Mobutu's short-lived pacification, to date, United States investments have tripled. One hundred and ten million dollars has been invested and another 125 million dollars was described as firmly committed by *Business Week*. This represents over 80 per cent of the incoming capital.

Mobutu Sese Soko, like most puppets in trouble, is stammering. He first said that the abductors couldn't be Zairians, because it was against authentic Zairian tradition to kidnap women. Later he said that there are no anti-government guerrillas in Zaire. The United States government that put him in



PATRICE LUMUMBA (right) and an associate after their capture by the CIA-backed forces of Mobutu. Lumumba's anti-imperialist struggle is being carried on today by the Popular Revolutionary Party (PRP) of the Congo.

power knows better. If he is unable to squash internal dissent, he won't be able to serve as imperialism's watchdog in Angola. This would make him like Dien and Lam Nol — expendable.

The United States is applying its clout to Tanzania to negotiate with the guerrillas. In addition, it is trying to independently co-opt the PRP. Dr. Peter Stern, a Michigan University professor of economics and history and probably a CIA agent — spending a year at troubled Nairobi University on a Rockefeller Foundation program — is now in Tanzania acting as an agent of the parents of the students. The American ambassador to Tanzania, a Negro, Beverly Carter, has said that the United States government will not pay the ransom but it is not against other parties paying the \$50,000.

Whether or not the ransom is paid and the students are released, one thing is clear. Zaire will be visited by United States counterinsurgency experts like Pappy Shelton who was sent to Bolivia to track down Che Guevara, a former combatant in the Congo. Tanzania remains in a quandary. The impending independence of Mozambique and Angola sounds the death knell of classic colonialism. Whether one is progressive or not in Africa will be decided by the attitude taken toward the neocolonial struggles that will sweep the continent. Africa today, like Cambodia and South Viet Nam yesterday, is a neocolonial host for imperialism, parasites and their local lackeys. To deny the class struggle or to ignore antagonistic contradictions does not remove them. Revolution has and will.

TO BE CONTINUED

nance or immediately. First, we will meet with them to revise the discussions and agreements they established with the Portuguese government. An independent Angolan government cannot be bound to the past colonial agreements. During discussions with the monopolies we will try to establish agreements which are mutually beneficial. We will also discuss how to develop our country according to the new laws and principles that will be established in a free and independent Angola.

Q: Does this represent a departure from earlier MPLA policies?

JORGE: No. What seems new is merely the way we implement our program, not the principles. Our present program is a tactical but not a strategic change.

Q: What is MPLA's position on the settlers and White Angolans?

CLEAR POSITIONS

JORGE: MPLA has a very clear position. Based on the principles we have had since the founding of our organization in 1966. First, we never fought against the Portuguese people, we fought against the fascist and colonial regime. Second, we never fought against the White people because, for us, White, we fought those exploiting our people. Revolution is not a matter of race. Third, we demand that the government in Angola be democratic. For us, the question that is central is not a purely ideological one based on the revolutionary program of MPLA to liberate the Angolan people from exploitation and oppression, colonial and imperialist — whether or not they identify with the legitimate interests of the exploited classes.

We have no intention of expelling anyone with these principles from the country. Some White Angolans will decide to leave, but all those who wish to contribute to the development of our country are welcome to stay. Our

only requirement is that they accept and obey the new laws and institutions we will build in an independent Angola.

Criminals who have committed crimes against the population are known to our people and will be judged by tribunals. But we are careful to avoid any spontaneous "justice" or vengeance, because it could provoke more problems inside the country.

Q: How do you see the lack of political experience and ideological ideas with a neocolonialist MPLA?

JORGE: Through our contact through many national and international solidarity organizations, such as the Committee for Support to the Movement, we have very important support. Through we are training independent youth, we think these organizations have an important role to play by maintaining this solidarity. Our needs are different now so it is necessary to discuss the ways they can best help us according to their means and resources. Information is very important and groups like LSM can do valuable work



Women and children of Angola meeting in a jungle forest

informing the world of the real situation in Angola. We must succeed in mobilizing international opinion for the support of our movement and genuine independence.

Q: This is a very critical time now for southern Africa. How do you see your situation relative to that of your comrades in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa?

JORGE: With the independence of Angola and Mozambique, the situation in southern Africa will change. We feel that after the independence of Africa, the situation will be easier for groups and individuals with the program of liberation of the continent. Namibia and South Africa's liberation will strengthen the struggle of the continent, and we feel that the liberation movements in southern Africa. Precisely what kind of support we can get will depend on the needs of these movements. We think that we will have to be able to help in providing facilities to our comrades in arms from these countries. Sooner or later, we are certain they too will achieve their independence.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities' narratives. In this revolution of the 1970s, which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to guarantee people employment as a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production must be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community to put the people of the community to work again and employ all their people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as reparations for slave labor and sweat and blood of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency, which will be distributed in our many communities. The American government has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHEDDING OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE IDENTITY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to all people a knowledge of self. It will teach basic knowledge of present and true position in the society and the world. There will be free choice of career, these are things that.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for our people, health facilities which will not only cure our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that good health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the state and local governments of the United States are in a degrading, subjugation agreement to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor

people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces, and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not end these wars now, it is that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the immediate elimination of all overpaid, overpaid penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States, as by the U.S. military, are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the true cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, justice of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trial.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the people to alter the political system which have oppressed them with tyranny and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem best for their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that tyrants are never disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to fight themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Intercommunal News

O.A.S. ENDS CUBAN SANCTIONS— SETBACK FOR U.S. POLICY



General GOWON being led off at OAU conference that he has been deposed.

Nigerian Head Of State Ousted In Bloodless Coup

Lagos, Nigeria — General Yakubu Gowon was ousted as chief of state last week in an apparently bloodless army takeover of his military regime. The 41-year-old Gowon, in Kampala, Uganda, attending the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State conference at the time, appeared to take the change-over easily, saying when asked about the action "There's nothing to worry about."

The end of his nine years of rule was announced by Lagos Radio on July 29 by a man described as one of Gen. Gowon's closest friends, Colonel Samuel Garba, commander of the Elite Guards Brigade, which was responsible for security of the chief of state when in Lagos.

In a brief announcement, repeated throughout the day, Col. Garba said that he and his fellow officers had decided to remove Gen. Gowon as chief of state and commander of Nigeria's armed forces "after what has been happening in the past few months," reported *The New York Times*. He did not elaborate on that statement.

Later, Lagos Radio announced that the executives of the coup had given the posts of chief of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces to Brigadier General Murtala Muhammed, a former inspector of communications for the armed forces. He was described as a "loyal supporter of Gen. Gowon."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

San Jose, Costa Rica — Another not decisive defeat for U.S. government policy in South America occurred last week when the Organization of American States (OAS) voted to end U.S.-imposed economic and political sanctions against Cuba. The U.S. delegation went along with the vote in a bid to maintain some credibility in the eyes of the OAS member states.

The decision was approved by 16 of 21 OAS members. Supporting were Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and the USA. Opposed were Paraguay, Chile and Uruguay. Brazil and Nicaragua abstained.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTIONS

Seven Latin American countries have had diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba despite the 1962 boycott resolution. They are Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. Jamaica and Barbados, which joined the OAS after the sanctions were imposed, also have diplomatic ties with Cuba.

Foreign Minister Gonzalo J. Faria of Costa Rica, the host country, said: "We will start to consider normalization of relations with Cuba tomorrow." Faria, who for three years has been spearheading the effort to end the OAS embargo against Cuba, told newsmen: "More countries will establish relations with Cuba."

However, the U.S. has its own trade embargo against Cuba, predating the OAS sanctions by three years. The chief U.S. delegate at the meeting, William

S. Mullard, said that after the embargo is ended, there may be "conversations that might lead to some kind of normalization."

The OAS resolution on boycotting Cuba was pushed on the organization by the U.S. on the basis of the claim that armed struggle opposing movements in Latin American countries were trained, financed and initiated in Cuba. This position ignored the reality of legitimate armed struggle movements arising from within several of the Latin American countries ruled by repressive regimes.

After reiterating adherence to "principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation," the resolution expresses the wish "to

further inter-American relations in the broadest possible sense."

It goes on to say that the 21 OAS members who were parties in the 1957 Rio de Janeiro security treaty under which the embargo on Cuba was imposed are now "free to normalize or conduct in accordance with national policy and interests of each their relations with the Republic of Cuba at the level and in the form that each state deems advisable."

Despite the lifting of the embargo, Cuba remains outside certain rights and obligations of the Rio security treaty, following an action by 21 hemisphere foreign ministers at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in January, 1962,



THIRD CUBAN revolutionaries leaders of the Cuban people, addressing a crowd at a mass rally.

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in which they accused Cuba of becoming part of the "Sino-Soviet" bloc.

The Cuban press broke its traditional silence on the OAS to announce the meeting aimed at lifting the sanctions. The evening paper *Revolucion* of July 29, quoting a dispatch from Costa Rica of the Cuban news agency *Pressa Latina*, said the resolution "aims at putting an end to the discriminatory measures adopted 11 years ago."

BLACK VICTORIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA THREATEN APARTHEID REGIMES

(Windhoek, Namibia) - The advances and victories of the revolutionary forces of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau have made a great impact in Azania (South Africa), Zimbalwa (Rhodesia), and Namibia (South West Africa).

Recent statements by South African Prime Minister Vorster that his country would be "unrecognizable within six months" and that the world should "give South Africa time to effect change," reflect the altered posture which the racist and imperialist regime has been forced to assume.

The Vorster regime now emphasizes "dialogue with the African nations," and the policy of working towards independence for Bantustans. (The Bantustans are the officially designated "homelands" for Black Africans in Azania, Namibia, and Zimbalwa.) The capitalist Western European countries have eagerly seized upon these superficial policy changes hoping to justify their continued economic relationship with the South African and Rhodesian regimes, thereby weakening the international solidarity of the working class.

LETTERS

In letters to the foreign secretaries of England, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Ireland, Peter Katjavivi, the South West Africa's Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) representative in England, describes the current situation and explains the significance of the moves towards the creation of the Bantustans.

"South Africa's regime and that of its subordinate ally, Rhodesia, had long been supported by the fascist Portuguese dictatorship's occupation and exploitation of Angola and Mozambique. Now that the African liberation movements together with the revolutionary movement within Portugal have forced the collapse of the Guebano regime and won the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, the South African empire has inherited a long precarious border.

"In response, the South African regime has recently strengthened its military foothold in Namibia, which it has occupied illegally since World War II. New military bases have been established at Grootfontein, Oranjemund, Eenhana, and Ondangwa (the site of a hydroelectric project). Most of these are located in Northern Namibia close to Angola. In the

Capevi strip of Northern Namibia, South Africa has for some time maintained a large air force base.

"There have been numerous clashes between these White South African forces and SWAPO. SWAPO successfully

seized a large part of the road network in Namibia that was controlled by South African regime troops, making a ground invasion of Angola and of the territories controlled by SWAPO nearly impossible. . . . CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Nigerian Head Of State

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

At this writing any explanation of reasons for the coup must be speculation. These speculations center around agitation by civilian politicians for a return to civilian rule. Gen. Gowon's military government had been due to step down in 1976. But last October the general announced that the time was not yet right and that the military therefore intended to remain in power.

Reportedly this announcement touched off a wave of student demands that the pledge of civilian rule be honored, and campus anger led to the closing of several universities in February. At the same time labor unions seeking higher pay staged numerous strikes in various parts of the country, whose vast oil production, totaling \$11 billion a year, makes it one of the wealthiest nations in Africa.

CORRUPTION

Corruption and the rapid expansion of the Nigerian elite, resulting from the relatively new oil money going into the bank accounts, both at home and abroad, of the select few who make up the top leadership in government, the military and business, is at the heart of the discontent on the part of the masses of Nigerian people. Little of the new oil wealth has gone into improving the lot of the poor, the village peasants and the workers. The test of the new military government will be the degree to which it reverses this process.

Nigeria is today one of the world's most important producers of oil. It is about twice the size of California with 79 million people, the most populous country in Africa. In 1974, Nigeria produced 112 million tons of oil, ranking sixth among the oil-producing countries of the world. Nigeria also produces lumber, tin, palm products and rubber. The country exports primarily to the U.S., France, Britain and the Netherlands.

A federation of 12 states, Nigeria has been under military rule since January, 1966, when political parties were banned. Gen. Gowon came to power in July, 1966. His master represented the country's third coup since independence from Britain on October 1, 1960.

The new government has announced the postponement of the scheduled Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC), which had been slated for Lagos in November of this year. No new date has been announced.

Gowon's master came as a shock to the delegates to the Organization of African Unity heads of state and government conference underway in Kampala, Uganda. His prestige was high among African leaders, and the importance of Nigeria within the OAU has never been underestimated. Whether the new government will provide the answers demanded by the masses of the Nigerian people remains to be seen.

AFRICA IN FOCUS



Sudan & Egypt

The joint Sudanese-Egyptian Higher Ministerial Committee for implementing the program of political action and economic integration between the Sudan and Egypt held its second meeting here on July 14 and 15. The meeting decided to establish a Sudanese-Egyptian company for agricultural integration between the two countries to carry out agricultural development projects. It was also decided to set up joint textile mills to use Sudanese cotton production and to carry out joint metal resources mining.

Guinea

The Djibouti-Bissau-Guinea-Dakar transmission line and transformer stations in the Republic of Guinea were completed and put into operation recently. This meets the needs for electricity in industrial and agricultural production and domestic consumption in the three states where for a long time there had been a shortage of or, even, no electricity. The project was inaugurated in April, 1973, by Guinean and Chinese workers and technicians, and completed and put into operation ahead of schedule despite difficulties of searching drought and heavy rainfalls.

Ivory Coast

The heads of state or their representatives of the 11 member states of the African Air Company met in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, on July 21 to discuss management of the company and cooperation among the member states. The members of the company set up in 1961 are: Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Gabon, the Congo, Chad, Niger, the Central African Republic, Dahomey and Togo.

Ghana

Ghana and the Ivory Coast have signed an agreement on financing a project to link up their electricity supply networks. The project, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1977 or 1978, will help reduce the energy costs of the two countries. The project is to link up the hydroelectric power station on the Bandama River in the Ivory Coast and the Akosombo power station on the Volta River in Ghana.

IDI AMIN NAMED CHAIRMAN OF O.A.U.

Unity Emphasized At African Heads Of State Conference

(Kampala, Uganda) - The 12th annual conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) opened here last week with a major demonstration of unity and responsibility despite Western predictions to the contrary.

In accordance with tradition and precedent the host Head of State, Ugandan President Idi Amin was elected the new chairman of the Organization of African Unity for the coming year, by acclamation. His welcoming address to the conference here last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER was proclaimed as an example of his ability and determination to assume a responsible posture and behavior in this new and very important position, and disarmed those, chiefly from among the Western "experts," who questioned his devotion to the goals and objectives of the OAU.

President Idi Amin told the 46-member OAU after he had been elected chairman of the OAU for the coming year: "I want to assure you that I will be very faithful, loyal and frank and I will not embarrass you because of the confidence you put in me when you elected me." He welcomed the presence in the assembly hall of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), who had been invited to address the assembly.

ISRAEL

In another very responsible move, the OAU was united in its final position on the question of Israel's continued violations of United Nations decisions affecting the Middle East. The deliberations debated at length the proposals for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

The final proposal calls for the suspension of Israel from the upcoming United Nations General Assembly until such time as Israel complies to the United Nations decisions concerning the Middle East. It has been Israel's constant refusal to abide by these resolutions that has impressed a majority of the African and Third World delegations to the United Nations.

The Third World block of nations within the United Nations succeeded in the previous session of suspending the White minority rule of South Africa from the General Assembly because of its refusal to abide by decisions of the United Nations regarding its illegal, unconstitu-

tion of Namibia (Southwest Africa) and its continued practice of apartheid (segregation) in South Africa.

Arafat in his address to the OAU made no mention whatsoever of the proposals before the organization on the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations, despite predictions by Western observers that this was the chief reason for his appearance before the assembly.

Arafat told the assembly that "there can be no peace, nor will there ever be justice (in the Middle East) without a Palestine. We are confident of our ultimate victory." He told the African heads of state, "Africa is a symbol of the future and Africa stands with us."

Arafat raised his hands several times in a clenched fist victory salute, following his address, and received sustained and enthusiastic applause. It was the Egyptian resolution calling for the suspension of Israel from the General Assembly that was finally adopted by the OAU.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, together with the Heads of State of Zambia and Botswana, stayed away from the OAU session in protest against certain policies and public statements made by President Idi Amin in the past. Tanzania has charged that there have been massacres in Uganda under President Amin's administration.

In his remarks to the assembly, referring to their absence, President Amin said: "I don't have anything against Tanzania, and I consider the Excellency Julius Nyerere and the people of



IDI AMIN

Tanzania Brothers and Sisters."

Earlier, President Amin had warned that if South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia were not handed over immediately to Black majority rule, Africa would have to use force. "I am not against Whites, but Whites must accept that in these countries the majority are Black," he told the assembly.

He also praised Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique, which are not attending the meeting, for their efforts in trying to bring about Black majority rule in Rhodesia, and added the effort was a selfless one.

United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in a welcoming address to the assembly said:

"The failure to bring an end to the problem of Namibia constitutes, in my view, a political and constitutional challenge of the highest order to the United Nations."

White U.S. Mercenary

Killed In Rhodesia

(Washington, D.C.) - More evidence has surfaced in support of earlier reports that White Americans are being recruited and are serving as mercenaries in the Rhodesian armed forces.

An American-born corporal in the Rhodesian army was killed last month and an east coast-based group with members already in Rhodesia are said to be ready to form a "private security force" there.

John Allen Coey, 22, of Hudson Valley, Ohio, was among four soldiers killed July 19 in fighting against Black freedom fighters seeking majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Coey was a corporal in the Rhodesian Army, his family reportedly flew to Zimbabwe to attend a "hero's burial" for Coey, who served in the army there for four years.

Also last week, the State Department verified reports from Salisbury, Rhodesia, that Thomas Fleming, a 29-year-old Vietnam veteran, said he plans to form a private security force to guard farms in Rhodesia's guerrilla war zone with 300 "experienced young fighting men," called "The Military Advice Command International."

Last month, it was reported that Robert E. Brown of Phoenix Associates in Arvada, Colorado, was under investigation by the Justice Department for his mercenary advertisements.

In response to charges that the government knew of Brown's activities, yet was not taking action, Nathaniel Davis, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee in June that Brown would be prosecuted if any violation of law was determined.

Several agents for the battered Rhodesian armed forces of the illegal minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith have already been arrested this year in Europe for recruiting mercenaries.

Tapson Mawere, U.S. representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), has charged that approximately 40 White Americans were already fighting in the Rhodesian armed forces against Black freedom fighters seeking majority rule in their own country.

A state department spokesman last August told that Coey, the Ohio-born Blackman army corporal, was believed to have been recruited by Thomas Fleming Associates.

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Nacogdoches, Texas Violence

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Black man. The White man then went and told other White men that the Black man stole the buggy and the horse, and the Whites lynched the Black man. The White man took his horse and buggy back.

Things haven't changed in Nacogdoches. Earlier this year Brother Paul Stanley was severely beaten by police after a White boy and a White girl made false charges against him to the police. One of the White policemen claimed that Brother Stanley stole his (the policeman's) boots, his stereo and the hubcaps from his car. Stanley said, "They (policemen) said I was going to get what was coming to me. They said they would beat the stolen items out of me."

Mrs. Davis, a 24-year-old Black woman, is facing up to 10 years in prison because she tried to protect herself from an illegal assault by a police officer.

On February 15, 1975, Mrs. Davis went to the Nacogdoches police station with her family to bring charges against a White businessman who had shot her brother. Sgt. Martin McKnight and Sgt. Jerry Woods began to verbally abuse Mrs. Davis' family, without reason, particularly Mrs. Davis' younger brother, Ma-

Davis protested the treatment that her brother and family were receiving from the two White policemen.

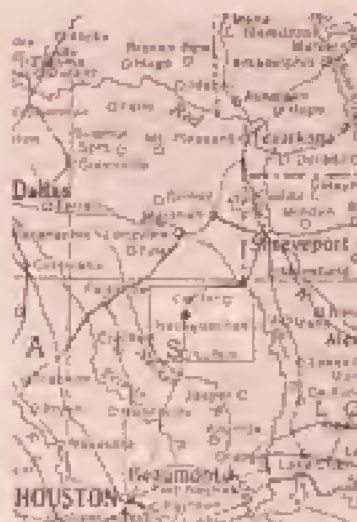
Sgt. McKnight then began to beat Ma Davis. She fled from the building and got a pistol with which to defend herself from McKnight's attack. Ma. Davis was subsequently charged with assault on a police officer.

In a similar case, a Black man was brutalized last December by police after he had defended himself against an unwarranted attack by a White man.

KNIFE ATTACK

Brother Roosevelt Carpenter, Jr., 34, was attacked at his wife's home in Lufkin (near Nacogdoches) by a White man with a knife. The man ran Brother Carpenter on the hand, who then grabbed a knife and defended himself. Because the man was White, Brother Carpenter fled from the house and drove back to Nacogdoches where he lives.

The next day as Brother Carpenter was driving to work in Lufkin, two policemen stopped him on the road, informing him that they had a warrant for his arrest. They handcuffed him, shoved him and knocked him in the police car. Brother Carpenter said in a sworn statement. He went on to explain:



Nacogdoches County is located in East Texas, near the Louisiana border.

"...one of the cops in the back with me took my head and banged it against the car door about 10 or 15 times until my head hurt so bad I couldn't see anything and blood was all over my forehead. When we got to the (Lufkin) police station, they started beating me in the stomach so hard I passed out for about two or three hours."

The White man was never charged in the incident. Brother Carpenter received serious injuries which required him to be hospitalized.

TO BE CONTINUED

WORLD SCOPE



Turkey

The U.S. received a major setback last week when Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel rejected a plan from President Ford that he reopen American military bases in Turkey in exchange for a grant of \$50 million in U.S. weapons. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told reporters following a meeting between Ford and Demirel that U.S. bases and facilities in Turkey would not be reopened until Congress lifts its embargo on arms sales to Turkey. Demirel told Turkish reporters that his government "has done all it can to maintain relations" with the U.S. but that the embargo "is not friendship but hostility."

Panama

General Omar Torrijos Herrera, president of Panama, last week charged the Ford administration with stalling negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty because of political pressure in the U.S. Torrijos, saying that he was "profoundly" disturbed about the possible consequences for himself and Panama, said that progress on the negotiations has been almost "paralyzed" since talks began in June, 1974.

Egypt & Saudi Arabia

Egypt and Saudi Arabia have issued a joint communique on the necessity of continuing Arab efforts to maintain the Middle East initiative in the hands of the Arab countries, to expose Israeli expansionist intentions to the world and to increase Israel's isolation while mobilizing all Arab potentialities to face any aggressive action of Israel.

India

Seeking to justify its continued rule following the recent massive repression of its political opponents, the government of India last week published a generally glowing report on the country's economy, concluding that India is "now poised for a major phase of rapid economic expansion." Future economic developments may well determine if Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will remain in office.

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JoAnne Little

The opposite of darkness is light
The opposite of wrong is right
The logical thing for
JoAnne Little to do was fight
To fight for the right to
Retain her custodial
dignity, self respect

There is justice...
Justice for the victim
Justice is spelled JUST-US
Just-us that are Black
Just-us that aren't rich
Just-us Just-us Just-us
The victims of Justice

The enemy called you
A faithless whore...
But the people know you
As a beautiful queen
And the people find you
...Not Guilty.
and the people will
set you free

All Power to the People
Vernon "T.C." Benton
Houston, Texas



The Price Of Freedom

Once I thought on death for a
while...
then came a smile, happy smile

Because I saw it and was not
afraid...
for a Slave is made paid to Die

I go to death by freedom of
Vibes/Choice
...of Mind/Will

So if my thoughts actions kill
them...

I am rich enough to pay the price
for freedom!

Lorraine Banks
Oakland, CA

KQED-TV SABOTAGES BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM?

(Oakland, Calif.) — In several issues of THE BLACK PANTHER, the appearance of its Editor-in-Chief, David G. Du Bois, as guest on the Public Broadcasting Corporation TV program "Black Perspective on the News" on the weekend of June 6 was announced. Nationally the program was telecast, but Bay Area viewers of the local KQED-Channel 9 Public Broadcasting station have yet to see the program.

In our July 21 issue we announced the Bay Area telecast of the program on KQED, having been assured by the station manager, John Rice, that the show would be telecast on July 30 at 8 p.m. For those who looked in on that date, there was no David G. Du Bois, and at the end there was an apology and assurance that the Black Panther Party spokesperson's program would be done on the following Wednesday, August 6 at the same time.

Following the failure of KQED to telecast the program when it was originally scheduled, nationally, on the weekend of June 6, because KQED's fund raising auction was under way, a Black Panther Party inquiry produced a flat, "All programs normally scheduled during the auction are cancelled."

NO SHOW

This proved, however, not to be the case. The Party called the producers of "Black Perspective on the News," headquartered in Philadelphia, explained the situation and was told KQED had consistently been uncooperative by regularly scheduling the show at 11 p.m. on Sunday night, one of the worst viewing periods of the week, and advised us to call the Washington, D.C., headquarters of Public Broadcasting for its assistance.

A few days later we received a call from KQED assuring us that our "Black Perspective on the News" show would be done on Thursday, June 19, at 9 p.m. Our newspaper deadline did not allow us to publicize this showing, but we did get on the telephone to notify members and friends.

But, at 9 p.m. Thursday, June 19, although "Black Perspective on the News" was telecast, the guest was California Assembly-



DAVID G. DU BOIS, official spokesperson for the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER

man Willie Brown, the program a repeat of his telecast two weeks earlier.

Whether sabotage or error, an KQED personnel insists, THE BLACK PANTHER owes its readers an explanation, particularly so since KQED has not chosen to explain to its viewers what it insists has been "an unbelievable series of errors."

The producers of "Black Perspective on the News" visited the west coast during May for the purpose of taping three shows in Los Angeles, and three shows in San Francisco. The San Francisco shows were taped at the KQED studios, and the guests were Assemblyman Brown, Du Bois as spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, and Wilson Miles, superintendent of public education for the state of California.

No problems of any kind arose for the telecasting of the Willie Brown or Wilson Miles shows, only with that of the Black Panther Party spokesperson. Had the Party not protested the show's cancellation in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., because of the KQED auction, it probably never would have been rescheduled.

The June 19 telecast of the Willie Brown show, that we had been assured would be the Party show, came about, we were told the next day, because our show had been "accidentally" erased by the engineer. However, Rice, the station manager, assured us he would purchase another tape of the show from Washington, D.C., and reschedule it within 10 days to two weeks.

We were called by KQED during the week of July 13 and told our show would be telecast

on July 30, at 8 p.m. On the morning of July 30, we were called again to confirm that our show would be telecast that evening. We were listed in the advertised programs for July 30 and records before the actual telecast of "Black Perspective on the News" on July 30, the announcer introduced our show. But, a different show appeared on the screen.

Following that show, the announcer apologized to the viewers (who were still tuned in), claimed a technical error and said the Black Panther Party show would be done the following morning Wednesday, August 6, at the same time.

Our inquiry to KQED the following morning elicited the following explanation: "Washington, D.C. sent us the wrong program, although the canister containing the program was marked correctly, i.e. Black Panther Party spokesperson, David G. Du Bois." We were told KQED had a letter from the Washington office admitting responsibility for the error (without explaining how such a letter could arrive in San Francisco from Washington, D.C. the morning following the "error") and, on request, agreed to send us a copy of that letter. As of this writing, the letter has not arrived.

Perhaps those of our readers around the country who saw the "Black Perspective on the News" show have an idea why some here or there within public broadcasting would want to sabotage the Party spokesperson. Whatever their attempts, however, the word will get to the people and the people will respond.

Tom Hayden Demands Arrest Of Taft Racists

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

known and operate openly in the community." Despite this, there have been no arrests, and rather the police first arrested the victims of the attack and then allowed them to be run out of town. "Any department which would take the victims into custody and let the attackers go free has a problem on its very core," Hayden said.

Since the incident, three of the 15 Black students have returned to Taft and are working at the nearby oil field. These three, Thomas Jefferson, Joe Williams and Jerry Carter, live with a family on the outskirts of Taft. They told Hayden that they are fearful of going out of the house to the store, or to a gas station. All they do is go to work and return, trapped in the house without any social or intellectual life outside its confines.

Thomas Jefferson told Hayden, "Who wants to go out on the streets if somebody's gonna take you life?"

SECURITY

Hayden insisted that security for the three Black students now in Taft and for those returning for school in the fall must be guaranteed. "Quite possibly a Justice Department or state presence will be necessary to insure their rights," he said in a prepared statement.

Hayden said that no college officials had bothered to visit or talk with the three students in Taft or the others about their home plans. He pointed out that the college was being painted and that a barbed wire fence had been taken down in a "racist" bid to improve the appearance of the college.

"It is not enough to improve the college to prevent another brutal mob episode," Hayden said. "There is a fundamental need for daily assurance that these students can lead normal life, including going to movies, parties, eating in restaurants and shopping in stores. This is an impossibility now in their view, especially after dark."

Hayden doubted the wisdom of a projected march and demonstration on Taft as suggested by some organizations for October. He pointed out that there is no significant Black population to follow up such an action as there was in the Southern towns during the 1950s.

We received a number of hard copies that there are gangs of individuals in the oil fields practicing with armed weapons



TOM HAYDEN left with VIRGINIA MURRELL at press conference, demanding that police be taken on Taft incident.

for open warfare against Black students. Black organizations that are considering a march on Taft, Hayden said. "We saw several copies of Ku Klux Klan leaflets that have been widely distributed in Taft this summer."

Hayden was particularly incensed that no state official seemed concerned enough to follow up the Taft incident. Only in response to the demand of an assemblyman did California Attorney General Evelle Younger's office send in an investigator. This investigator concluded that no investigation was necessary. The newly formed Kern County Grand Jury has expressed reluctance to undertaking an investiga-

tion and no recommendations of any kind have been made by local officials for a federal investigation (see Delmon Corner, page 31).

Hayden insisted that his basic concern is with equal application of the law. "Refusal to apply the law to Whites who violate Black rights, is clearly no justice," he said. "I would urge federal and state officials to go beyond investigation of this matter. Hayden said. "Instead they must act with speed and authority to make sure that those who wish to equal the Constitution or civil rights statutes are not successful in obtaining a new foothold in Kern County."

Police Murder

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

were after. Due to the location of the suspect's house, they requested the cooperation of Madison County authorities in their efforts to "get" this individual. Some officers had privately expressed their intention to get this individual.

Initial police reports said that the dead man was a suspected felon and was killed while fleeing. When police discovered that the dead man was 1 whom they were looking for, they hastily manufactured a new tale saying that Brother Johnson was killed for trying to "hit" an officer with a hammer.

News reporters were on the scene interviewing the officers within minutes of the shooting. There was no mention by officers interviewed about any weapon being involved. Brother Johnson was shot at close range, high up under the left arm near the front of the body, a position implying that his left arm was raised. Brother Johnson was right-handed.

The Committee concluded it was unlikely that Johnson was attacking with a hammer in his left hand. The Committee believes it unlikely that he would have attempted to attack fully armed officers with a hammer, and in fact was probably in the process of raising his hands to surrender when he was killed.

FATAL SHOT

Madison County Sheriff W.E. "Bully" Noble, who fired the fatal shot, squatted unusually backwards when he asked Committee investigators, "How can you say rats was an unjustifiable killing? He was an ex-convict and he was there, wasn't he?"

Noble has been a prominent symbol of racism and sadistic brutality in central Mississippi for 20 years. In speaking of the person the Jackson police had originally asked him to help them get, Noble said, "We're gonna get him, but we ain't never gonna arrest him again. Everytime we arrest him, ol' Boss Barnett's law firm gets him off."

The Committee needs public support to insure that justice is delivered. Concerned persons are asked to help by writing to Robert Murphy, Criminal Section, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Justice Department, Washington, D.C. People are also asked to write Jim Herring, District Attorney of Madison County, Canton, Mississippi expressing concern and demanding that they name special investigators and call special grand juries to order.

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MARTIAL ARTS



Muscle Contraction

All forms of animal life must move by contracting (tensing) their muscles; therefore, muscle contraction is one of the key processes of life. A muscle has the capacity to contract or not to contract (relax). It is believed to contract when its fibers respond to a stimulus. Muscles can contract in more than one way, and they may contract with varying degrees of force.

In different performances, it is important that a particular muscle be able to contract with different degrees of force. This contraction is controlled by two variables. The first is the number of muscle fibers contracting at once. When a weaker contraction is desired (such as moving a book, waving, etc.), only a few needed muscle fibers should contract.

When a maximum contraction is desired (such as lifting or pushing a heavy weight), an attempt is made to contract simultaneously as many muscles as possible in uniform order of performance. For example, in lifting something heavy, the leg muscles, hip, lower abdominal and spinal muscles should contract first. The muscles closest to the weight to be moved should contract last.

The second variable in performance that influences the force of contraction is a summation or successive wave. Summation waves occur when a wave of successive impulses (a 1, 2, 3 order) are sent to the muscle fibers, causing the fibers to contract many times in rapid order. If the impulses are close enough, each new muscle contraction will occur before the previous one is over. Therefore, each succeeding contraction adds to the force of the previous. (This effect is similar to the rolling of the waves of the ocean. Waves build up their momentum and release their force at the shore line.)

When a stimulated muscle develops sufficient tension to move a body segment, that muscle shortens and the body segment (head, leg, foot, neck) moves. The muscle is then said to have contracted mechanically. For example, in a pull-up, the trapezoid and other muscles contract, causing the elbow to bend thus drawing the shoulder close to the hand.

WILLIE WOOD BECOMES FIRST BLACK HEAD COACH IN PRO FOOTBALL

(Philadelphia, Pa.) — Former Green Bay Packer defensive star Willie Wood was named head coach of the World Football League's (WFL) Philadelphia Bell, making him the first Black head coach in modern professional football.

After graduating from the University of Southern California in 1960, Wood went on to play 12 seasons with the Green Bay Packers as a free safety, playing in six championship games and two Super Bowls.

BREAKTHROUGH

Although this can be viewed as a breakthrough for Black people in professional football, we must take note that Wood has been named a head coach in the fledgling WFL which is struggling to begin its second season. All credit is due to Brother Wood, but it must be remembered that in the older, established National Football League (NFL), which is the dominant force in professional football, there are still no Black head coaches, not only in the past few years have there been any Black quarterbacks with a considerable amount of playing time.

This points directly to the institutionalized racism of professional football (not to mention its brutality and greed), because the positions of head coach and quarterback are considered positions of leadership in professional



WILLIE WOOD with his wife, SHEILA, announcing his appointment as head coach of the Philadelphia Bell team in the World Football League.

football. The sports media of this country seems content to blow up Willie Wood's appointment as head coach while neglecting the ever-present racism that still exists in professional sports, particularly pro football.

Many Black football stars have proved their excellence on the football field only to have their football careers stifled or cut short because they either refused to have their dignity trampled on or they have spoken out against the injustices suffered by Black people. The same sports media which is now acclaiming Willie Wood have viciously slandered these righteous brothers. To understand this fully, one should seriously investigate the case of Duane Thomas of the Washington Redskins or the case of former Oakland Raider Herb Brown.

Again, THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to extend our congratulations to Willie Wood with wishes of great success. At last, Black football players will be given the chance to expand on their already-proven excellence on the gridiron.

"Year Of Mourning"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

sovereign and indigenous people may survive.

For at least 90,000 years, the Red Man of the Western Hemisphere has lived in peace and harmony with the sacred Earth and the Universe, and with our brothers and sisters, all living things.

To us, 200 years is like six minutes; you are still lost, confused children in our land.

At the time of creation, the Great Spirit infused the Red Man with certain inalienable, sovereign aboriginal rights that cannot, must not be trampled on by anyone.

Rights given by the Great Spirit can only be extinguished by the Great Spirit.

America, we dedicate our lives to these truths, for the indigenous people are the evidence of truth in the Western Hemisphere.

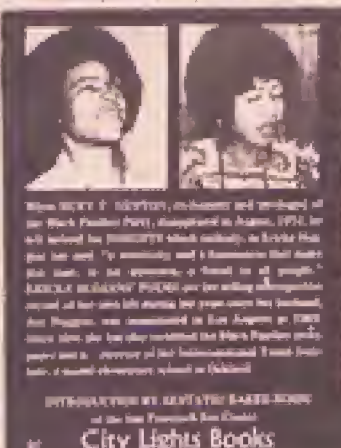
And if you have not forgotten the spirit which brought you to our sacred lands and eventually led you to the establishment of your government in 1776, you may still recognize the truth.

We pray to the Great Spirit that you can.

May we and Mother Earth endure all the suffering.

JUST RELEASED

— Release Spirit — A persisting power for truth



**HUEY
NEWTON
ERICKA
HUGGINS
INSIGHTS
& POEMS**

INTRODUCTION BY LEONARD BAKER, JR.
of the San Francisco Bay Area

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HUEY P. NEWTON
and
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ERICKA HUGGINS

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"The Black Panther Party Is Not Dead"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

that, it's just a question of some small band of people who have some notion of what they want to do, attempting to overthrow some other small band and take its place. I think that the crucial thing that we have to recognize today—one of the reasons we have to bring up Fred Hampton and the reason that Fred Hampton was killed—is that it's not just an issue of the Black Panther Party versus the police department. The issue is much larger than that.

"Secondly, I'd like to announce very simply that, as a matter of fact, I think we will be able to get a very fine operation reopened here in the Chicago area within the next month. I hope that people will be able to work in some way with some of the Party people that will be working here in the Chicago area.

"Now, I would like to provide some of the history of the Black Panther Party in perspective of what was going on when the Party first started. I, for one, joined the Party in its early years—early 1968, late 1967—in the years when rhetoric was fierce and everyone was walking around talking about picking up guns. (Actually, we found out that really only a few people were walking around talking about picking up guns.) It was the period of alleged 'Black militancy.' That's another thing. I think we have to stop identifying ourselves through the eyes of various establishment press and media people and begin to identify ourselves for ourselves."

"The Black Panther Party grew up in that period, one year after the Watts rebellion, right before the uprising in Detroit; during the period of uprisings and various rebellions throughout the Black communities of this country, particularly in the Northern urban areas. These were, in fact, 'uprisings.' They were obviously medication for fear of being dropped and exercise due to weakness. One night while in one of the meetings for the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark has pointed out, some of them were organizations that were created with the very intent of trying to destroy the force that had been exhibited in the rebellions of the middle class, trying to destroy the force of speeches from people that were so angry, that they had nothing else to do but to talk about the total destruction of America."

"There is nothing wrong with the ideas that were presented at that time. The question is, How do we continue and forward the struggle as it was expressed? How do we begin to realize, in concrete form, what we Black and poor people in this country must do so that we can begin to live a human and a decent life and not be set upon by COINTELPROs and various FBI and CIA agencies? How do we begin to transform the situation so that the machinery of government serves our interests and not our disinterest?"

"Although the language was somewhat different at the time, that is still the interest of the Black Panther Party and many other Black and other groups of people who are working all around the country.

ENTHUSIASM

"The very things that caused and aroused that fiery language, that kind of enthusiasm of the 60s, those conditions still exist. Until those conditions have changed, in fact people are not going to be satisfied, not going to be brought off. We see that every day in workers' strikes around this country. We see it every day exhibited by the people from the American Indian Movement to the continuation of the struggle in the Black community by various and sundry methods."

"I think one of the things we have learned is how we are going to deal with our struggle, and whether it will be sufficient enough for us to talk that talk or whether we will have to 'walk that walk.'"

"So, if we can get a feeling for that period of time and history, we can begin to understand that point at which the Black Panther Party developed."

"The Black Panther Party was an organization that started in Oakland, California, and had maybe 15 or 20 people in it at the time that it began. Fortunately for America of the future, the police of the city of Oakland defined the Black Panther Party as it existed in October, 1968, as a gang, and therefore didn't see it as a significant organization, just another gang on the street. Huey P. Newton was somebody who was just generally known in the streets, somebody known in terms of street fighting, running around, a member of various gangs. The Black Panther Party was identified as a gang action, the development of a new gang in the city of Oakland."

"The most crucial thing that we have to understand here, if we are going to understand the nature of the repression that the Party faced and faces today, is that at the time went by, it wasn't the fiery speeches, it wasn't the guns that caused the police to come down so hard on us. If the Panthers had 100 guns or 200 guns or 500 guns, it certainly wouldn't be any serious threat. The United States government has millions of magazines of bombs, all kinds of machinery that could overwhelm 500 guns or 1,000 guns or even all the guns the entire Black community could amass. That wouldn't be a threat if we weren't organized in any other form. We weren't any threat in terms of a toe-to-toe battle. I don't think that the Black Panther Party then or now could do toe-to-toe battle with any product in Chicago and seriously talk about winning."

"The question is: What was the Black Panther Party beginning to do?"

"The most 'dangerous' thing that the Party did was not just picking up guns and making itself known throughout the entire country by marching on Sacramento—which was not a military move as many naive people imagined but was in fact, a political move to exhibit to people that they had that right, that Black people as well as police could carry guns. Of course, the law was changed thereafter. The most 'dangerous' thing the Party did was to educate other people about the things that we have learned. We do that through not only trying to print newspapers or talk on talk programs, but also through concrete examples and through the example of our very lives."

FOUR'S UPSET

"That's the crucial thing that happened, that is what the Black Panther Party developed about: the police were very upset about. I would like to give you an analogy before I get into that."

"There was a man named Che Guevara that I'm sure most of you have heard of. Che Guevara was going around the world fighting in all kinds of struggles, trying to help other people. Eventually he ended up back in his native homeland, in Latin America."

"Che Guevara was being followed all around the world by CIA agents just like everybody else who is attempting to change things in this world for the better, for human beings. But Che Guevara was not assassinated until the point at which he began to develop for the people of his native homeland what he called 'Survival Programs' which was a



ELAINE BROWN

term the Black Panther Party eventually began to use to identify its own programs. It was at that point, when he began lighting hospitals, when he started reaching out to the masses of people—who were beginning to get involved on a very, very close level with the total struggle to change their own situation, not Che Guevara changing their situation, but changing their situation together in unity—that Che Guevara was assassinated."

"I use the analogy to show you the kinds of things I believe happened when the Black Panther Party did one thing, and that was to open and begin a Free Breakfast for Children Program."

"Of course, there are a million little programs around this coun-

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Chicago B.P.P.

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and laid down his life for—who had a right to live a better life, a more decent life."

Other speakers in the two-day panel discussions included Daniel Ellsberg of "Pentagon Papers" fame; Howard Saffold of the Chicago Afro-American Program's League; Jeffrey Haas and Elia Taylor, attorneys for the Hampton and Clark families in the multimillion-dollar damage suit; and Thomas Todd, a prominent Black Chicago attorney. Slim Coleman, coordinator for the Intercommunal Survival Committee served as moderator for the Friday discussion, while popular Black newspaper Lou Palley hosted the Saturday gathering.

Apartheid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

"The victories of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau have boosted the revolutionary confidence of the Black African workers. Many illegal demonstrations have been held in support of FRELIMO. Strikes have become commonplace in spite of brutal repression resulting in police killings of some 40 strikers so far this year.

"In Namibia, underground cadres of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NNUW), the SWAPO Women's Council and the SWAPO Youth League are successfully organizing and launching campaigns against the South African regime. One of these campaign centers around building the resistance to the creation of so-called independent "homelands" or "bantustans" by the South African regime.

The Vorster government is pushing a policy of 'separate development' or what it terms 'large apartheid'. The plan is to establish bantustans as regions which are to have independent local governing bodies.

"This deceptive policy has been sharply criticized and resisted by all Black Africans.

"First, it would institutionalize the fact that Black Africans cannot own land in the fertile and industrialized White South African South. It would create a reserve of unemployed workers for South African corporations. The inhabitants of the independent regions would have to work in South Africa anyway, and would actually become more dependent on the South African capitalists who undoubtedly would refuse visas to activist workers. Third, Black workers would effectively become foreign workers required to carry passports and work visas or permits.

"Presently, hundreds of thousands of people are being forced to move to the bantustans. But resistance is growing. An SWAPO chairperson, Nujoma stated during the South Pan-African Congress in June, 1974:

"Everytime the South African regime punishes a worker for striking and hands her or him to a bantustan the guerrillas only increase by one person. Gusha Buthobari, leader of KwaZulu, the bantustan about to become 'independent,' famously announced after a meeting with Vorster, that his people want no part of this 'independence' and that they are prepared for 'large-scale demonstrations'."

"We wish to thank People's Foundation, Victoria, for the above article."

Letters to the Editor

DISGUST AND CONTEMPT OVER POLICE ATTACKS

Dear Sir,

Allow me to express my complete disgust and contempt for the attack on Willie Call's children by Oakland police which was well described by your front page of this week's Panther news. Attacks against the Panthers for political and political purposes is always unjust, but this latest news of White working class's struggle as being something even worse and more brutal than usual.

And most of all with the police attack on Vanessa Matthews. It is true that I do not know Vanessa personally. But personally I know a few of the girls who sell Panther papers in Seattle and collect contributions for the Panther Breakfast Program, and a more decent and better mannered group of girls than these White boys could ever meet.

Even my childhood passed long before I ever heard of Women's Life. I was taught that women were to be respected — and particularly respected in the matter of physical forces or abuse either from the standpoint of beatings or sexual harassment.

I feel, even though I haven't met her, that through her sisters in Seattle, I know her Vanessa and she has my respect and my sympathy in this atrocious matter.

Also, I feel that Oakland's racist authorities are showing by this kind of conduct that they are losing control of themselves. They know they are beginning to lose. A losing game involving a cowardly always starts dying when they know they are losing their grip. At that point fear in them is that they are finally beginning to lose the respect of increasing numbers of the White community who — as in the matter of Vietnam — are slowly seeing the kind of garbage for what it is and having less use for it.

I hope these pigs — and I don't automatically call all police pigs — cease this dirty conduct. But if they don't, the time will come when they will find that getting their neck and heads in the mouths of Black and White people isn't.

Anonymous
Paul H. Dobson
9010 12th St. E.
Seattle, WA 98148

P.S. There is nothing wrong with calling police or any other group of society pigs — it gives what they do like. All people should be judged impartially and fairly for how they behave as members of the human community.

Those who fight oppression are people's heroes, and those who cause oppression and suffering to the people are pigs.

MILITARY RACISM AND INJUSTICE

Dear Sir,

In regard to the two "Black Panther" articles "Blacks In The Military," I was not a soldier and never. I joined and represented the military. After giving deep consideration and careful thought, I entered the Army for the sole purpose of getting more money. I thought on making a career of the money. But I was wrong. I realize more and more that I did in the service.

After being promoted a certain point in the Army, I was later put in the "line" and found myself in a very tough position. I found that the Army was working hard to get me out. I found that the Army was working hard to get me out. I found that the Army was working hard to get me out.

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Don't know who
Black Panther

"The Black Panther Party"

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try. The government sponsors all kinds of little Head Start programs, etc. The significant thing was that the Black Panther Party had a Breakfast for Children Program. It was hard to "get down" on something like that. They tried to denounce it by saying that we were passing "communist propaganda" to the children who were reading it. If anybody's ever attended a breakfast program they know the children came, ate, and went on about their business. Black people know, poor people know, that when you're hungry and you get your hands on some food, you just eat it, that's it! You're not interested in too much rhetoric. Eventually we built up the program so that across the country we were feeding 60,000 children a day.

WATCHFUL EYES

"That was the beginning, in late 1968, early 1969. At the same time, of course, watchful eyes were on the Party. The Party was beginning to reach out to talk to mothers, fathers and children, and beginning to unite elements that had never been united before—poor people of all varying colors and descriptions were beginning to become involved in the kinds of programs that were being developed by the Black Panther Party. This is much more dangerous than 10 or 12 Black folks in Oakland, California, talking about picking up some guns.

"You see, the Party then began to move into not only Free Breakfast Programs, but Free Shoe Programs, Free Medical Programs and other kinds of programs that will spark people to realize that not only could the Black Panther Party begin to develop these programs, but that it is the right of human beings to have these things and if the government didn't provide them, then it was the right of the people to change the government so that it will provide for them. That was crucial.

"I think that's the thing we should take a look at because that's what Fred Hampton was doing in Chicago, Illinois, at the time that he was killed.

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"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

— Huey P. Newton

HUEY P. NEWTON RELEASED FROM PRISON

August 5, 1970



On August 5, 1970, Brother HUEY P. NEWTON, leader and theoretician of the Black Panther Party, was released from prison after close to three years of unjust confinement stemming from his alleged murder of a White Oakland, California, policeman. Huey was released on appeal and following two more highly-charged political trials. He was cleared of the false charges. The determining factor of Huey Newton's release was truly the Power of the People, who through their insistent and forceful demands, forced the power structure to release our beloved brother.